

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1822.

[No. 228]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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English Papers.

London, May 11, 1822.—Private letters from Paris, dated Wednesday last, state that the practice of setting fire to barns and houses is still carried on with an audacity that has reached even to Paris, where an attempt had been made to fire a large magazine of coals. There was, besides, a petard endeavoured to be exploded near the Tuilleries on Tuesday, but the match was drawn out by a person who happened to see it, time enough to prevent the exploding.—At Meux and Pontoise, several placards had been stuck up, stating, that whatever precautions the farmers might take, their farms would be set fire to before the 15th of this month. All these practices, as well as the objects and motives of them, are incomprehensible. The King issued an Ordonnance on Tuesday, investing the General commanding in the departments of l'Oise, la Somme, and l'Eure, with special powers to employ the troops at his disposal, as, from the urgency of circumstances, may appear to him expedient.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, which sat a long time. The Funds declined that morning. There was nothing new from Constantinople. The Prince of Schwartzburgh was expected from Vienna.—*Courier*.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last are received. The CONSTITUTIONNEL contains the Conclusion of the Greek Provisional Constitution. They are destitute of news.—French Five per Cents 87f. 85c.

The second reading of the Roman Catholic Peers Admission Bill, was carried last night by a majority of twelve. The Bill is now considered safe through the House of Commons.

Pension List Contract.—On Tuesday a Meeting took place at the Treasury Chambers, on the subject of the new Plan for paying off the Pensions.—Upwards of a hundred Gentlemen including the Representatives of the principal monied interest of the city were present. The Earl of Liverpool having stated the plan, expressed a desire to have another preliminary meeting, in order that gentlemen, after duly considering it, might offer any objections, or obtain any further explanations they might deem necessary. He therefore fixed Friday for the second preliminary meeting, which accordingly took place, yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Treasury Chambers. The gentlemen present were not so numerous as on Tuesday. His Lordship stated that he wished it to be perfectly understood that the contractors would have nothing to do with the chances or contingencies of the lives of the pensioners, but that the sums to be paid every year were to be according to the scale he had read. A deposit of 500,000l. Treasury Bills, or 600,000l. 3 per Cents, is required to be lodged in the Bank of England in Exchequer Bills, within three days after the signature of the contract, which will be returned to the contractors on the completion of their first payment. The Earl of Liverpool then stated he was desirous to know whether any parties were ready to make a bidding. Mr. Bosanquet said, that no party not incorporated, and without the power of issuing bonds, could well become bidders. The Earl of Liverpool said, he should have no difficulty in recommending to Parliament to give these powers to any contracting party. After some pause, Mr. Bosanquet, from the South Sea Company, stated that a Court of Proprietors of that Society was called, for the purpose of knowing whether they were

inclined to contract with the Government. Mr. Rothschild said he was a proprietor, and the plan should have his support and assistance. After some observations, it was fixed by the Earl of Liverpool, that the next Meeting should take place on Tuesday next, when the arrangement with the South Sea Company may be made, or the biddings of other parties, if any, received.

A meeting of the South Sea Company was held, after the meeting at the Treasury, but small progress was made either in assent or dissent.—It was at length agreed that books should be opened for subscriptions, and that there should be a General Court on Monday next to decide on the subject.

The amount of subscriptions, at noon to-day, was stated to be about 500,000l. or 600,000l.

We rejoice to see the success of the subscription for the relief of the distressed Irish: the promptitude, also, with which the Committee have despatched sums to the unhappy sufferers, deserves the highest commendations. They have sent to the county of Clare 1,000l., to the county and city of Limerick 500l., to Galway and Mayo 500l., to Kerry 500l. to Shillbreen and its vicinity 100l.—The Subscriptions, in London, last night, amounted to 18,652l. 18s. 6d.—Among the Subscribers are Lord Courtenay 300l., Earl Fitzwilliam 500l., Earl Egremont 200l., East India Company and Bank of England 500l. each, London and Royal Exchange Assurance Companies 300 guineas each, the Archbishop of York 100l., the Mercers' Company 200l., the Sun Fire Office, 100l., and many other Commercial Houses 100l. each.

The Provincial Papers received this morning announce that the benevolent are everywhere on the alert. At Bath, upwards of five hundred pounds have already been subscribed; at Brighton, there is to be a Meeting to-day; at Liverpool, a Requisition to the Mayor is in course of signature, to call a meeting; and at Chester, a Charity Ball was given on Thursday, where the ladies kindly collected the money at the doors.—At Camberwell, the Ladies have opened a subscription among themselves, their children, and servants, which, in no instance, is to exceed half-a-crown, but admits the smallest donations.

The distressed state of Ireland was made the subject of debate yesterday evening in the House of Lords.

Mr. Hase has made a communication at the Stock Exchange, stating, that those persons who dissented from the plan of exchanging their 5 per cents. may have their money any day previous to July, by transferring their Stock to the Commissioners, and receiving interest up to the day of transfer.

The Stocks shut earlier by a fortnight, this half-year, than usual.

At the Corn Exchange there has been this week a fair arrival of all sorts of again. The Parliamentary proceedings, however well intentioned, have as yet had no effect in raising prices. The Wheat trade is excessively dull.

Lord Abingdon, at the last rent day, returned to all his tenants 20l. per cent.

The farmers in Suffolks have set an example which we trust will be followed by those in every other part of the kingdom—that of allowing their men homebrewed beer.

Some publicans in the metropolis, sell their beer at 3s to such persons as bring their own pots for it.

The Irish patronage given to Ministers by the deaths of the Archbishops of Armagh and Cashel, is very considerable, as the Irish Sees are now more lucrative than in England.

Sunday School Union.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, at the City of London Tavern, J. Butterworth, Esq. M. P. in the Chair. About one thousand persons were present.—The total of Sunday Schools, reported in London and its vicinity, was 54,529 children and 478 adults taught by 4,870 gratuitous teachers, being an increase of 3,687 Scholars in the past year. Several new Sunday School Unions had been formed during the last year. In three Counties in Wales, there was a total of Sunday Scholars, including children and adults, amounting to one fifth of the population. The Report exhibited a total of upwards of 600,000 Sunday Scholars in Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to which there were many places from which no returns had been communicated.—A liberal subscription was made at the doors.

Wednesday, Wm. Darch, for setting fire to a house, Benj. Day, for burglary, and Benj. Glover and Geo. Puddy, for house-breaking, were executed on the drop erected on Ilchester Gaol.

A high wall which surrounded Mr. Hunt's and other wards in Ilchester Gaol has been lowered ten feet by a recent order of the Visiting Magistrates,

In consequence of the decease of Sir Isaac Heard, the following promotions have taken place in the College of Arms:—Sir George Naylor, to be King at Arms; Ralph Bigland, Esq. Clarenceux; Edmund Lodge, Esq. Norroy; George Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster; and James Pulman, Esq. Portcullis.

A new Royal Stand is erecting at Ascot Heath Course, under the direction of Mr. Nash, for the reception of his Majesty and suite.

Completion of Blakesley's Great Match.—This undertaking to go on foot to Exeter and back to London, in six days, by a circuitous route, making three hundred and eighty miles, was completed at half-past eleven on Sunday night.—The match was won, through great difficulties, in the last half hour of the time.

Pisse-vache Embassy.—Fluellyn made the notable discovery that there was a resemblance between Macedon and Wales, as there was river in each; and our young Swiss Ambassador, probably a greater clerk, may have found out that Switzerland has still more endearing points of resemblance to the Principality in its mountains, its goats, and its cheese. The Mission to the Pisse-vache has therefore probably originated in the aspirations of the young man himself; and Ministers, aware of the tendency of mountaineers to the disease of Nostalgia (*maladie du pays*) especially when placed amidst objects to which they have never been accustomed, and fearful lest the country might thro' such an affliction lose the benefit of this hopeful youth's receipt of a large income for doing nothing—would no doubt gladly second his inclinations.—We would humbly suggest, however, that as the residence in the neighbourhood of the Pisse-vache can only be useful as affording a pretext for a salary, the young man might be gratified nearer home; and that if he must have mountains, goats and waterfalls, he might have them in Wales, by which the expenditure that now enriches the Swiss Farmers would go so far towards the relief of the distresses of our own.

The Duke of Buckingham.—We shall take special care to indulge in no insinuation against the honour of his Grace of Buckingham, of which it seems he is particularly tenacious. It is difficult to say what is exactly meant by honour, but it would appear that it may be associated with all that is calculated to inspire a nation with feelings of every thing but respect or esteem. The valour of his Grace (which no one hereafter can doubt) will not obliterate the memory of the Swiss and India jobs, nor prevent the public from drawing their own conclusions with respect to the cause of his Grace's elevation. When, as Mr. Wilberforce observed, we see a change of sides produce a change of senti-

ments in his Grace's party, we can easily judge whether they accept office because they agree with Government or whether they agree with Government because they accept office.

Prepared as the party must have been for the public contempt, the measure in which they have obtained it seems rather to have disconcerted them. It is said that no little coolness exists between Lord Grenville and them, because he has had the good sense to withdraw himself from a share of it. Indeed we have something like an evidence of this in THE COURIER. In an article in that paper on the Grenville party, we have a frank avowal that their meanness and avarice (without dwelling on their other amiable qualities), amply justify the contempt and aversion of the public; but then it is wished to throw the greater part of the blame on Lord Grenville. "Lord Grenville," says the writer, "not only gives the Grenvilles their name, but his conduct gives them this very character for avarice. Have we not heard of the Auditorship of the Exchequer, a Sinécure worth 4000l. and Fox's Motion to enable Lord Grenville to hold it, though First Lord of the Treasury, thus adding his own accounts? have we not heard of a pension of 1,500l. to Lord Grenville, and the sale of the house in Park-lane, for the late Princess Charlotte, which was valued at the enormous sum of 3000l. per annum?"—We leave the parties to settle this matter. All we shall say is, his Grace and associates may have got their character for avarice, they are evidently anxious to take care to deserve it. Well may Mr. Wilberforce hold up his hands in astonishment at the scenes he has been compelled to witness, when even a Treasury dependant, while defending them, cannot shake himself free from the prevailing feeling, and in interposing himself between the public and these Honourable and Right Honourable Gentry, gives them himself a posterior salutation. In truth, Ministers seem to be ashamed of their new associates, and this explains the language of the Treasury Journals.—*Morning Chronicle, May 4.*

Vienna, April 24.—The great point here now is to know whether the Porte or Russia will first commence hostilities. It is certain that the Reis Effendi promised Lord Strangford and M. de Lutzw, that the Porte will not fire the first shot. If the Divan keeps its word, it will be for Russia to determine the period of the commencement of the campaign. It is believed here that the Russian armies will not be ready till about the middle of May. It is supposed, however, that the next month May entirely run out before the negotiations at Constantinople are officially broken off.

Paris, May 5.—We have received a letter from Pera dated the 25th of March, which tends to fortify all our preceding reasoning demonstrations—the impossibility of maintaining peace between the Porte and Russia. Our correspondent from Pera draws a frightful picture of the situation of the unfortunate Christians at Constantinople; they were flying by thousands, and the number of them was estimated at upwards of 50,000, who had embarked, or who were about to implore an asylum of the European Ambassadors.—All the Mussulmans expressed only a single wish—war to the Muscovites, war to death against Christians.—*Constitutionnel.*

Banks of the Danube, April 23.—Mercantile letters from the Levant agree in announcing the renewal of hostilities between the Persian corps of the province of Bassora and the troops of the Pasha of Bagdad. According to the same letters, great events are expected in Armenia. A Persian army was on its march against that province.

It is said that the Greek flotilla of Observation at the Dardanelles has returned to Hydra in order to reinforce itself, and attack the Turks in the waters of the Ionian Islands.—*Constitutionnel.*

Vienna, April 25.—There are accounts from Constantinople to the 29th March. They contain nothing new. M. de Lutzw and Lord Strangford continued to try all means of extorting from the Porte some concession or retrograde step which might serve as a justification for reciprocal concession by Russia. But the Porte sticks up to the Notes of November 2, and February 28.

Paris, May 7.—The Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of the King and Royal Family yesterday. They set out this morning in London, where they remain for two months.

Semlin, April 18.—The first Russian is marching towards the Pruth, the Polish army towards the Dniester, and the Imperial Guards are advancing upon Warsaw.

London, May 11, 1822.—We copy the following extraordinary intelligence from the GLASGOW COURIER, which reached London yesterday:—

"In an American paper received last week, there was the following extract of a letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, February, 14:—

"Yesterday a ship of the line, three frigates, three gabarras four brigs, and four schooners, having on board two thousand men, and fifty pieces of field artillery, sailed from this port. This expedition is destined for Samana, at which place it will throw up fortifications; and will speedily be reinforced, when an attempt will be made to retake Spanish Santo Domingo. The unfortunate planters are ruined in consequence of their slaves having been declared free by an Act of the Haytian Government."

"So little credit was given to the above statement, that few of the British newspapers chose to copy it; but it is confirmed by a letter received in Glasgow from Jamaica. A person had arrived in that Island from St. Domingo with the intelligence of the French force having landed at Samana, and of President Boyer being in full march against them. The reason of this intelligence not being more generally known in Jamaica is, that the person who brought the account was engaged in the contraband trade betwixt the two islands, and could not consequently communicate his news without betraying his occupation.

"Samana is a small island in a deeply-indented bay at the east end of St. Domingo."

Dramatic Copyright.—In the matter of Murray v. Elliston, the Court of King's Bench have certified their opinion that an action cannot be maintained by the plaintiff against the defendant, for the representation of Lord Byron's Tragedy of *The Doge of Venice*, at Drury-lane Theatre.

Death of the Archbishop of Cashel.—Died on Monday night, at his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Hon. and Most Reverend Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, and Primate of Munster. As an enlightened Divine and a Christian Pastor, his Grace stood pre-eminent. He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, was translated to Kilmore in 1796, and has filled the Archiepiscopal Chair of Cashel since the year 1801. His Grace was the fourth son of the late Viscount Middleton, and brother of the present. In 1786 he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, by whom he has left issue.—*New Times.*

Mr. Hunt.—Sir Francis Burdett's anxiously expected motion respecting the Treatment of Mr. Hunt in Ilchester gaol was made last Wednesday, (April 24) and defeated by the usual majorities, not however until after an animated debate. The statement of Sir Francis was comprehensive and forcible, his argument cogent and manly, with occasional eloquent bursts of feeling which delighted the sincere and appalled the corrupt. He grounded his motion upon three propositions:—1. That the sentence on Mr. Hunt was severely disproportioned to the technical illegality of which he was convicted.—2. That owing to his horrible treatment in prison, his punishment had been enormously aggravated beyond the intention of the judges.—3. That by his exposure of the shocking abuses in the gaol, under circumstances which reflect great credit on his courage and perseverance, he had rendered an important service both to the people and the government. And for these three unanswerable reasons, the Honourable Baronet maintained that, in common justice, Mr. Hunt should be spared the remainder of his allotted term of confinement. This clear and simple mode of putting the thing, left no possibility of an honest and candid reply. One Mr. Dawson, a new made piece of "insolence in office," was put forward to perplex the question; and he accordingly begins with an attempt to convict

Mr. Hunt of inconsistency, by suppressing the date of a letter that gentleman wrote when he first went to Ilchester, and was well treated. This laudable endeavour being defeated, Mr. D. launches into a torrent of jargon about blasphemy, sedition, and other errors, which have about as much to do with the case as if the man in office had talked of the Soones of Persia. There is one thing in Mr. Dawson's speech which should not be lightly passed over: we mean his humanly and unfeeling introduction of the name of the lady, who for eighteen years has lived with Mr. Hunt in a manner which might afford a pattern to many married people. Whether it is Mr. Hunt's misfortune or the law's fault, that they are not man and wife in form as well as in fact, is of no consequence to this question; but it is indeed a new system, when a man falls under the blow of the law for a political offence, that his family matters are to be enquired into, and himself arbitrarily punished by any local tyrant. Mr. Hobbhouse was very spirited and cutting in his exposure of the hypocrisy about preserving the goal from an immoral spectacle (that goal where the most revolting grossness was carried on!); and most men will be inclined to agree with Sir Francis Burdett, that the real immorality consists in dragging forth such matters before the public eye. To back the Under Secretary, Mr. Peel took part in the debate. His alarm lest the proposed Address should encroach upon the privileges of the Crown was very naive and amusing.

Irish Insurrection Act.—The peremptory nature of the Irish Insurrection Act, may be appreciated by the following case:—Michael Carrol, a decent looking farmer, was put to the bar, charged with being found out of his house at a quarter before seven in the evening. In defence he alleged that he was returning from the fair of Croagh, and this was supported by two witnesses who saw him at the fair. On reference to the Almanac by Mr. Fitzgerald, a Magistrate, and witness for the prosecution, it appeared that the Sun had set at 23 minutes past 5, one hour after which made it 23 minutes past 6 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at a quarter before 7, so that he had been 15 minutes only over the time! He was convicted, and Sergeant Torrens, in passing sentence, concluded thus:—"And, therefore, you are sentenced to be forthwith transported this very night to one of His Majesty's Colonies!"

Mr. Hume.—At his Levee, on the other night, the Speaker said to Mr. Hume, "I hope, Sir, you are not the worse for your exertions last week." "Not in the least," replied Mr. Hume. "I am very sorry for it," rejoined the Speaker. This remark drew a burst of laughter from the Honorable Gentlemen who were smarting under the horror of Mr. Hume's good constitution.

Parliamentary Dinners.—On Saturday and Sunday the Speaker of the House of Commons had his fifth and sixth Parliamentary Dinners. It is unusual to have the Parliamentary dinners on Sundays, but it is the etiquette to terminate them previously to Easter; and as Parliament was assembled so late in the season, while on the other hand, Easter falls early in the year, Mr. Speaker felt compelled to have two Parliamentary Dinners instead of one in the course of the week. It is the custom to invite the whole House in the course of the dinners. The present Speaker invited 32 to each dinner-party. The first dinner was attended by the Ministers and their most distinguished friends; the leading Members of the Opposition were invited to the second dinner; and the subsequent dinners have been attended without any particular regard to party. In general most of those invited did attend; there were twenty-seven Members present at Saturday's dinner. The fact of Sunday parties is so novel that some of the Ministerial prints have formally denied it, but such is nevertheless the truth; the reason for it is given above. It is a curious coincidence, that such a departure from the general custom should proceed from the son of an Archbishop! The present Speaker is considered to surpass all his predecessors in the epicurean excellence of his dinners. Great profusion, and exquisite gout, characterise the "supplies;" amongst other aids, the Right Hon. Gentleman has seven French cooks in his service!—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Affairs of Greece.

Corinth, February 7.—Our city has been declared by a law, the residence of the Provisional Government. The National Congress, which commenced its labours at the end of last autumn, assembled then at Argos, but pressed by the necessity of having more frequent communications with all the points of Greece, and especially with the Archipelago, it removed at the beginning of January to Epidaurus, in the Gulf of Salonica.

It was in that town that the Provisional Constitution of Greece was promulgated, on the 12th of January. There were remarked in that organic law, amongst other things, two articles importing that the heaviest responsibility rested upon every negotiator who should enter into a negotiation which might in the least involve the political independence of the nation. If the Executive Council set on foot such a negotiation, it is by this alone set aside.

The Congress on the 27th of January published the Act of independence of the Nation, and of the Installation of the Provisional Government, as follows:—

"The Greek Nation, taking heaven and earth to witness that notwithstanding the dreadful yoke of the Ottomans, which threatened its extinction, it still exists. Pressed by the measures, as impious as destructive, which these ferocious tyrants, after having violated their capitulations, as well as every notion of equity, rendered more and more oppressive, and which tended to nothing less than the entire annihilation of the subject nation, it has found itself under the absolute necessity of taking upon arms for its own preservation. After having repelled violence, by the courage alone of its children, it now declares before God and man, by the organ of its legitimate Representatives, assembled in this national Congress, convoked by the people, its political independence.

"Descendants of a nation distinguished by its intelligence and mild civilization, at an epoch when what civilization circulated with a vivifying profusion its benefits amongst the other nations of Europe, and having unceasingly under its eyes the spectacle of the happiness enjoyed by those nations under the protecting shield of the law, can the Greeks remain longer in this state, as dreadful as ignominious, and see with apathy that happiness which they feel that nature has allotted equally to all men? Motives so powerful and so just cannot, doubtless, but hasten the moment of awakening, when the nation, full of its recollections, and of its indignation, ought to assemble its forces to re-vindicate its rights, and avenge the country against a tyranny, the horror of which, nothing can equal.

"Such are the causes of the war which we have been compelled to undertake against the Turks. Far from being founded upon principles of demagoguery or rebellion—far from having for its motives the private interests of a few individuals, this war is a national and sacred war; it has only for its object the restoration of the nation, and its reinstatement in the rights of property, honour, and life—rights which are possessed by the nations our neighbours, but which were wrested from the Greeks by a spoliating Power.

"Public clamours, little worthy of men born free and elevated in the bosom of Christians and civilised Europe, directed against our cause have reached us. But what, are the Greeks alone, of all Europeans, to be excluded, as unworthy of those rights which God has established for all men? Are they condemned, by their nature, to an eternal slavery, perpetuating amongst them spoliation, violations, and massacres? Can the brutal force of some barbarous hordes, who without ever being provoked came preceeded by carnage and followed by the spirit of destruction and established itself amongst us as never legalised by the law of nations of Europe? The Greeks, without ever having recognised it, have ceased to repel it by arms every time that any hope or favourable circumstances presented themselves.

"Acting upon these principles, certain of our rights, we neither wish nor claim any thing but our re-establishment in the European Association, where our religion, our manners, and our situation, summon us to unite ourselves to the great family of Christians, and to resume among nations the rank which an usurping force has unjustly wrested from us. It is with this intention, as pure as sincere, that we have undertaken this war, or rather, that we have concentrated the partial wars which Mussulman tyranny has caused to break out in different Provinces and in our Islands, and we march by common accord to our deliverance, with the firm determination to obtain it or to bury for ever our misfortunes under a great ruin worthy of our origin which in these misfortunes cannot but weigh heavier upon our hearts.

"Ten months have already elapsed since we commenced the career of our national war. The Almighty has not refused to us his favour; although little prepared for the unequal contest, our arms have been crowned with success. On more than one point, however, they have also met with a serious resistance. Occupied, without ceasing, in removing the difficulties which surrounded us, we have been compelled

to defer the accomplishment of our political organization which was to display before the world the independence of the nation. Certainly, before securing our physical existence, we could not, nor ought we to undertake that of our political state. Such were the causes of the involuntary delay, and which hindered us from preventing some disorders that have taken place.

"These difficulties being for the greater part removed, we have applied ourselves with ardour to complete our political work. Pressed by physical and mortal localities, the force of which nothing could resist, we established local governments, such as those of Etolia, Livadia, the Peloponnesus, the Isles, &c. As, however the functions of these governments embraced nothing but the internal administration of the respective places, the Provinces and the Islands, reputed Representatives, charged with the formation of a Provincial, but Supreme Government, to the sovereignty of which the local Juntas were to be subjected. These Deputies, assembled in this national Congress after long and mature deliberation have now established the Government and proclaim it in the face of the nation, as the only legitimate Government of Greece, not only because it is founded in justice and the laws of God and nature, but because it reposes upon the will and choice of the nation. This Government is composed of an Executive Council and a Legislative Senate; the judicial power is independent.

"The Deputies, in conclusion, declare to the whole Greek nation, that their task being accomplished, the Congress is now dissolved. The duty of the people is henceforth to obey the laws and to respect the exponents of those laws. Greeks, you wished to shake off the yoke which pressed upon you, and your tyrants disappear every day from the midst of you. But it is only concord and obedience to the Government that can consolidate your independence. May God in his wisdom deign to enlighten the Governors and the governed, that may know their true interests, and that they may co-operate with one common accord for the prosperity of the country.

"Given at Epidaurus, that 15th (27th) Jan. 1822, the first year of independence.

(Signed

ALEXANDER MAVROCORDATO,

President of the Congress.

[Here follow the signatures of 67 Members of the Congress.]

Charles Brockden Brown.—This Gentleman, known as "The American Novelist," died in 1809. He was a successful imitator of Godwin; and those who are gratified with the latter's celebrated novel of *Caleb Williams*, will receive considerable pleasure in perusing some of the former's works, which are all published in England.—The following account of Mr. Brown's illness, death and character, is taken from the *Memories of his Life* recently published by Mr. Dunlap:—"He always felt for others more than himself; and the evidences of sorrow in those around him, which could not at all times be suppressed, appeared to affect him more than his own sufferings. Whenever he spoke of the probability of a fatal termination to his disease, it was in an indirect and covered manner, as 'you must do so and so when I am absent;' or, 'when I am asleep.' He surrendered not up one faculty of his soul but with his last breath. A few days previous to his change, sitting up in the bed, he fixed his eyes on the sky, and, with a serene countenance, he continued for some minutes, and then said to his wife, 'When I desired you not to speak to me, I had the most transporting and sublime feelings I ever experienced: I wanted to enjoy them and know how long they would last.'—Thus, at the age of thirty-nine, died Charles Brockden Brown. Though attached to the seclusion of the closet, though addicted to every kind of abstraction, he would break off with the utmost ease from the favourite occupations of his mind, and enter into conversation on any topic with a fluency and copiousness which approached to the truest eloquence. He was never dictatorial or intrusive; and although pleased when holding discourse, and conscious of superior colloquial talents, he was, among men of the world or loud and long talkers, generally silent, though not perhaps a listener. Though not imposing in personal appearance, and with great simplicity of manners, he was winning in his address, and made friends of both sexes wherever he felt that the object was worthy. If the impression of his character made by the foregoing pages is not that of a man of uncommon acquirements, superior talents, amiable manners, and exalted virtues, it is owing to want of skill in his biographer."

Duelling.—It appears that in 172 combats, including 344 individuals, 69 persons were killed: that in three of these, neither of the combatants survived; that 96 were wounded, 48 of them desperately and 48 slightly; and that 188 escaped unhurt.—From this statement it will be seen that rather more than one-fifth of the combatants lost their lives; and that nearly one-half received the bullets of their antagonists.—It appears also that only 18 trials took place; that six of the arraigned were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder: that two were executed, and eight imprisoned during different periods.—A *Brief Display of the Origin and History of Duels*, by J. P. Gilchrist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Colombian Trade.

GRAND DINNER AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

True Briton, Friday, May 10, 1822.

A good dinner is, incontestably, one of the enjoyments of human life. And John Bull is so thoroughly sensible of the genuine complacency and kindly feelings that are engendered by throwing open the rich store of the refectory, that he never fails to fix upon a table-congregation when he is truly desirous to celebrate any event with splendour or éclat. Entertaining this very just notion of things, those mercantile gentlemen of Newcastle who had carried their speculations into the countries of South America, determined to give a great dinner to their worthy and much-respected townsman, Edward Campbell, Esq. as a compliment to him for the able manner in which—during a period fraught with trouble and danger—he had managed their important interests in the Colombian State. And we are simply the organ of truth when we say, we never recollect any occasion that seemed more pleasingly to concentrate the feelings, or disposed a body of men to celebrate with greater demonstration of joy than the very event which we are now recording.

In this great commercial country, to be sure, the name of an honourable merchant ranks deservedly high. And when the "mingled web of life" has operated as a sort of test, and shown a result that invests the individual with all those attributes that reflect imperishable lustre upon character,—it is but sheer justice to speak of him in the ratio of his merits.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

But to return to the dinner:—Wednesday last (May 8) was the day fixed upon for the purpose. It accordingly took place on that day. At half-past five o'clock, upwards of forty gentlemen sat down to dinner, Robert Walters, Esq. in the Chair. The Vice-chair was filled by Robert Marshall, Esq. Without drawing too elaborate a sketch of the table, it may be sufficient to remark, that, when the coverlets are displaced, and the eye is at once fully satisfied with the exhibit of the bill of fare, the dinner may safely be pronounced a good one,—for the appetite must needs be successfully wooed. Such precisely was the dinner provided on this occasion, by the keeper of the rooms (Miss Brodie). It was very evident she had used every effort to give effect to the attractions of the table; and, it is pleasing to add, those efforts were crowned with very considerable success. A great many of the choicest delicacies of the season were served up with equal taste and neatness. The French cuisine was drawn upon to an agreeable extent, both for *entrées* and pastry; and there was, in every sense, that inviting variety, during the two courses, which must have given solid satisfaction to the *amateurs de bonne chère*. The wines were selected with great judgment, by the Committee of Management (who, by the way, deserve every praise for the superior manner in which every thing was conducted), from the cellars of Messrs. Monkhouse and Co.; and without intending a compliment to that very respectable firm, we must be permitted to observe, we never had the palate gratification with richer or finer. The *boquet* of the Claret (Chateau-margot) was particularly noticed; and the Port and Madeira might have been placed on the table of the most fastidious connoisseur. Mr. Walters performed the functions of the chair in an able and pleasing manner. The first toast, after the removal of the cloth, was "The King," which was drank with enthusiasm, and four times four, the band of the Tyne Hussars striking up the grand national anthem. Then followed "The Duke of York and the Army;" and "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy"—succeeded by appropriate music.

The Chairman then rose, and in neat and expressive language, proposed the health of Mr. Campbell.

[We are restrained from publishing the excellent speech made by Mr. Walters, from that sense of delicacy, which, we think, ought to be influential upon these occasions, where the full sincerity of the heart hath utterance in the circle of private friendship. All present, however, felt the force and relevancy of the worthy Chairman's excellent address, as was testified by the repeated plaudits he was honoured with whilst on his legs.]

The toast was drank in a bumper, and loudly cheered.

Mr. Campbell rose, and, in a very feeling manner, made his acknowledgments for the high honour that had been conferred upon him—and, in a way, he must be permitted to say, so very grateful to his feelings, by their worthy, though too partial chairman. He was not, as they knew, in the habit of making long speeches; he hoped, therefore, he might be excused. But this he would say from the bottom of his heart,

he would be proud to remember that day to the latest period of his life (great applause.) He would fill a bumper and drink to their health and prosperity; and though they far over-rated his humble merits, he was quite sure he never could sufficiently estimate their kindness and liberality. (great applause.) The Chair then gave "General Bolivar, the President of the Colombian Government, and may he show as much wisdom in the senate, as he did valour in the field." Drank with three times three and great applause. The Vice-president, General Santander. The Representatives of the Colombian people. Three distinguished officers who deserve well of their country, Generals Paez Arismenda, and Montillo. The enlightened Minister of the Colombian Republic, at Paris, his Excellency M. Zea. Drank with great applause, and three times three. Mr. Campbell having obtained permission to give a toast, rose, and proposed the health of their very worthy and able Chairman, whose attention and kind assiduities that afternoon were far beyond any praise he could find words to utter. Drank in a bumper, and with great applause.

The worthy Chairman rose to express his acknowledgments for the complimentary manner in which they had noticed him. He felt proud in having the honour to preside at so truly respectable a meeting of commercial men, whose object in congregating together that day might be said to be of a two-fold nature, namely, to pay a proper mark of respect to the worthy individual on his right hand (Mr. Campbell), and to celebrate, at the same time, the sovereignty of the Colombian people. (great applause.) He felt the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in being placed, by their kindness, where he was; nor could he omit to congratulate them on the truly grateful intelligence contained in the public papers they had that day received—information, no doubt, known to them all; he meant the sanction of his Majesty's Government to the admission of the Colombian flag into the ports of this great trading nation. (great applause.) He had no particular affection for long speeches; he trusted, therefore, it would not be expected he should remain long upon his legs. Indeed he considered it a sort of trespass to intrude upon the time of Gentlemen who were all as well informed as himself. He begged they would accept his best thanks for having confided to him the post of honour it might have been in abler hands. He had great pleasure, however, in filling a sparkling bumper, which he begged to drink to their health, happiness and prosperity (continued plaudits).

Amongst the toasts that followed were—the Committee of Management in London; Mr. White of Trinidad, a warm friend to the Colombian Government, and drank with great applause. Mr. Williams, the Secretary of Mr. Zea; the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Marshall rose and returned thanks; the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, Job Bulman, Esq. returned thanks. Want of room compels us reluctantly to shorten our report. We understand Mr. Grievson made an excellent speech, during the course of which he was frequently and loudly cheered. The vocal talents of two able amateurs, contributed not a little to the general entertainment of the room—the inspiring music, too, had its share in promoting harmony and hilarity. Attracted by compounds (so to speak) it was no wonder that the party sat together till a late hour. Amongst the company present were John Wright, Esq. Wall's End; Capt. Innes, R.N.; Joseph Bainbridge, Esq.;—Stables, Esq.; W. H. Monkhouse, Esq.; John Head, Esq.; John Barras, Esq.; Stephen Reed, Esq.; George Barras, Esq.; P. G. Ellison, Esq.; Wm. Armstrong, Esq. &c. to the number of 42.

An Affectionate Monkey.—On a shooting party, one of his friends killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by 40 or 50 of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling-piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously: the sportsman did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures to beg for the dead body. It was given him: he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of the extraordinary scene, resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race.—*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.*

The Ricaras.—This tribe exhibited a rare example of good sense. When whiskey was offered them, they expressed their surprise that their father (the President of America) should present to them a liquor which would make them fools: (one would suppose that they had heard Cassio's pathetic denunciation:—) and on another occasion, observed that no man could be their friend who tried to lead them into such follies.—*Lewis and Clarke's American Travels.*—The temperance of these "Savages" would have found a little favour.

"At O'Rourke's jolly feast, which will ne'er be forgot
By those who were there, or by those who were not."

The Small Pox and Vaccination.

"Observations on the present practice of Inoculation for the Small Pox, in the neighbourhood of CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, by JOHN CONOLLY, M. D. Member, and Late President, of the Royal Medical Society, of Edinburgh," &c. have been lately printed, and put into private circulation, with a view to discountenance the practise of Inoculating for that loathsome and destructive disease, the Small Pox, and of shewing the just merits and true efficacy, of that great substituted blessing, Cow Pock Vaccination.—To assist the benevolent Doctor in his praiseworthy design, we are induced to make some extracts from his excellent little pamphlet.

"I find, with equal sorrow and surprise, that attempts have for some time been making in this neighbourhood, and I speak more particularly, from my own knowledge, of the vicinity of Chichester and Bognor, to revive a loathsome and horrid disease, which in most instances is attended with danger, in many proves fatal, and almost in all those who survive its attack, whether they are cruelly exposed to its poison at an early and defenceless age, or foolishly persuaded to suffer its infliction at a later period, leaves indelible traces, external or internal, local or constitutional. This disease is the Small Pox, a disease which for every one that perishes by the plague, destroys one hundred, and which has been strongly but not unjustly termed 'the greatest scourge of mankind.' I find with great regret that this strange project has the sanction of many persons of education and respectability, and that very active efforts are making to bring back upon society all those evils attendant on Small Pox which were formerly so bitterly deplored, and which caused the discovery of Vaccination to be hailed as one of the greatest blessings which the medical profession had been the instrument of conferring on mankind.

"I can have no doubt that these attempts originate in the best intentions, but I have also as little doubt that they are founded in error and mistake. The consequences however are deplorable. The practice of Inoculating is again becoming common, disfigured faces are again met with in every village and in every street, the air is again infected with the poison of a disgusting disease, and deaths from Small Pox are continually occurring.

"The first and greatest objection to Vaccination is, I presume, that it is not an infallible security against the occurrence of Small Pox.

"It is certainly a little curious that those who object to Vaccination because it does not in every case protect from Small Pox, should prefer ensuring the worst of the chances, that is, the Small Pox in every case. On any other subject such a mode of reasoning and acting would hardly be accounted consistent with sound mind. A thousand precautions are continually taken for the preservation of health, yet sometimes, notwithstanding these precautions, the health suffers: but would it be wise or rational to neglect them altogether and ruin our health by design?—yet such conduct would be little less wise or rational than that of those persons who persuade people to try to get the Small Pox lest by some distant chance they may possibly have that disease. The same objection might lead to the neglect of every article of the Materia Medica, or of any assistance from the Medical art, of which, as of Vaccination, its most liberal professors have always confessed 'utcum scilicet aliquando responderit, interdum tamen saliat.'

"But let us examine the objection itself; 'Vaccination is not an infallible security against the Small Pox';—let us see how far this objection ought to influence us. Of course all reasoning on this point must rest on registers and reports from different parts of the country, as far as they have been given to the public. 'Looking at these reports, I believe I am fully borne out by them in the following calculations. Of 100 persons Vaccinated, it does not appear that more than one can be considered insecure.' Of cases of Small Pox after Vaccination, severe cases cannot be estimated at more than one in 100. Supposing then 10,000 persons to be Vaccinated, 100 of the ten thousand may possibly have the Small Pox afterwards, one out of the whole number may have the small pox severely, and ninety-nine may have it in a mild and modified form. Now admitting this, though by no means fully proved, as a truth to be lamented, there is still ample reason to be satisfied with vaccination. Instead of this, will any one say that it is better at once to inoculate the whole of the 10,000 persons for the small pox? Every body must admit that the number of severe cases would then be in a much larger proportion, and the number of those actually affected with small pox would be exactly 100 times greater than the number of those having the small pox after vaccination.—Ten thousand persons would have the small pox instead of one hundred. When we further consider how many persons would be put in danger of the natural small pox

* I believe I am here making an exceedingly liberal admission. Mr. Cross, in his History of the Varilous epidemic which prevailed in Norwich in 1819, states that among ten thousand persons who had been vaccinated, he could, only, after most diligent search, find five cases of Small Pox.

by the plan of inoculation, the disadvantage of the plan seems still more enormous; and if, on the other hand, we examine how many of the small number of those having the small pox after vaccination may have been carelessly vaccinated, or may possess peculiarities of constitution,* the real advantages of the cow pox will be found nearly undiminished. If then we admit that vaccination does not infallibly protect against the small pox, we must still acknowledge it to be a blessing to mankind. It protects 99 persons in 100 from the small pox, and 9,999 in 10,000 from the danger of death from the small pox, as well as from all the evils usually left by it; creates no disease communicable by infection, and leaves no effects to be deplored for the remainder of life. Such a property, to make use of the expression of a most esteemed practitioner (Mr. Guy) in the city,—"is alone sufficient to render vaccination invaluable, and its author immortal." But if protection from the occurrence of small pox were not a property of the cow pox; if it possessed merely a power of modifying that fatal disease, its value would scarcely be diminished: this power alone would have given it a perpetual popularity, and, strange as it may sound, this is prevented by the rare failure of what are, in fact, superior claims to favour. Severe cases of small pox after vaccination do not, I have said, exceed one in ten thousand: but severe cases of inoculated small pox have been estimated at one in five hundred, to say nothing here of several cases of natural small pox. So that even the inoculated small pox, if it were unattended with the danger of spreading the natural small pox, would be very far from being preferable to the cow pox, for the danger would be twenty times greater.

"But there is an important advantage of vaccination which is wholly overlooked in this argument. It seems highly probable that by the continued influence of the cow pox, the contagion of small pox would in a few years become less virulent; and it is still less to be doubted that in time it might be worn out or destroyed altogether. Small pox would become altogether extinct, and even vaccination might then be no longer necessary. This is said to be actually the case, even now, in Denmark, in some parts of Ireland, and of Wales, and, I think, in the island of Guernsey. These benefits are directly opposed by inoculation, and the small pox needlessly, I could almost say wickedly, entailed on the next generation.

"It has been calculated that as many as 40,000 persons, annually, died of small pox, in Great Britain alone. I firmly believe there is not one clear and well authenticated case on record of death caused by cow pox.

"The sufferings and inconveniences of the small pox need not be enumerated. The cow pox is unattended with danger, produces no convulsions, occasions scarcely any disturbance of health, or the slightest inconvenience.

"The cow pox secures 99 in 100 persons from the small pox, and in 99 of every 100 persons having the small pox after vaccination, it modifies the disease, rendering it milder and safer, and free from the secondary fever which, in regular small pox, is a source of such deep anxiety to the medical practitioner.

"The cow pox leaves no evil traces in adults. This at least is indisputable. Its greatest enemy never accused it of causing defects of sight, or total blindness, or of irritating a scrofulous constitution, or of inducing lasting debility, or occasioning disfigurement of the countenance. These are the terrors of the small pox, which formerly rendered so many parents averse to inoculation, and therefore led to the frequent occurrence of the natural small pox. Forgotten for a moment, these terrors will soon be revived by disastrous examples, inoculation will again be feared and shunned, and the natural small pox will be once more poured out, unmitigated and unmodified, upon society.

"The cow pox cannot be communicated by the breath or by touch, and therefore produces no danger to the neighbourhood. The small pox scourges whole districts, destroys a victim after victim with frightful rapidity, and fills every family with anxiety.

"The practice of vaccination has a tendency to put an end to the disease of small pox altogether.

"Children of a scrofulous habit suffer most severely from small pox; but scrofulous enlargement of glands are said to have disappeared in many instances after vaccination.

* A lady at Winchester lately took small pox after vaccination; they were very mild, and the pustules declined early.—Her sister, who had also been vaccinated, slept with her, and did not take the small pox. A severe case of small pox occurred in a family at Lewes after vaccination; the subject of it was a young man whose constitution had resisted the action of the vaccine virus two or three times; his brother, living in the same house, who had had the cow pox, did not take the small pox.—Since these observations were put to the press, I have heard of a similar circumstance occurring at Chichester. In these instances the failure of vaccination to produce security may, I think, not unjustly be attributed to constitutional peculiarity, to a defect of susceptibility to the vaccine virus.

"It is also alleged, but not on such good authority, that the whooping-cough, measles, and other complaints, have been rendered less severe during the progress of the cow pox.

"Local eruptions, not of a constitutional nature, have been said to be ameliorated, in numerous examples, by vaccination.

"As it is considered unsafe to inoculate children for the small pox before the fourth or fifth month, they must until this time be exposed to the danger of natural small pox. Vaccination prevents this, and as it may be done much earlier, it has a better chance of being performed at a time when the inconveniences of teething will not operate against it.

"Throughout these observations I have reasoned on the supposition of one person in one hundred being liable to small pox after vaccination. My own opinion is that, in reality, not more than one person in five hundred is subject to such an accident.

"I would call upon parents to consider the serious responsibility they take upon themselves if they neglect the means which Providence has given them of preserving their offspring from such danger. I would go further, and call upon the religious part of the community to consider within themselves how such an active propagation of a disease, which might be avoided and even rooted out entirely, can possibly be justified. — Lastly, if all other means should fail, I would call on the Legislature to interfere for the preservation of those at least who would be saved from the possibility of danger.

"I speak on this subject no more earnestly than I feel. I speak for myself, as a physician and as the father of a family—I would as soon expose my children to the contagion of typhus, or yellow fever, or the plague, as I would inflict the small pox upon them.—I rely, firmly, on the protection of vaccination; or, if its protection should in this, as in a rare instance, fail, I rely most firmly on its modifying power: should both fail, I shall have the consolation of reflecting that I did all in my power to prevent the worst, and in such cases the event should be resigned to the hands of Providence. But if I voluntarily expose them to the poison of small pox, I presumptuously reject all protection; I rashly court that danger which, it is said, vaccination does not invariably guard against: I make that certain which is only remotely possible: I ensure the occurrence of a horrid disease which the opponents of vaccination say does sometimes afflict those who have been vaccinated; and I needlessly consign my children to an unsightly eruption, an alarming fever, the chance of permanent weakness, or disfigurement, or blindness,—or death."

The Lawyers.—The following striking and faithful general picture, it will be seen in a moment, is from the hand of a master:—"If there be a class of men whose particular interest is in a state of diametrical and immovable opposition to the best interests and greatest happiness of the greatest number, it is the Class of Lawyers. It is their interest that, in regard to every possession, for the security of which men look to law, uncertainty should be at the highest degree of the scale at which it can be consistently with the sufficiency of the fund from which the professional profit must be drawn. It is their interest that the expense, with its sources and accompaniments, the delays and vexations attached to the purchase of a man's claim for justice, be as abundant as possible, for the sake of the profit extractable out of the expense.—In this profession, the state of the mind—is it not to a first view, that of a perfect indifference as between right and wrong, for the defence of either of which, as it may happen, a man may be hired?—to a nearer view, a predilection in favour of wrong, as being the most dependent and most profitable customer?—The assassins so called, is the malefactor, who for the hire he receives risks his life: the lawyer is the malefactor, who for the hire he receives risks nothing: risks nothing; but on the contrary, like the conqueror, obtains at the hands of the foolish and corrupted multitude applause and admiration, in the direct ratio of the quantity of human misery he has produced.—If there be a profession, by which a man is prepared for the perpetration of mischief, in profitable, so it be an unpunishable shape, is it not the profession of the law? If there be a profession, by which, by the power of continual practice and continually received remuneration, all regard for truth is completely eradicated;—a profession, by which insincerity is by the same means, with correspondent effect, injected and fixed, is it not the profession of the law? If there be a profession, by which, by the same perpetually recurring operation, a man is more effectually prepared than by any other for the letting his faculties out to any person, for any purpose for which reward, in apposite shape and adequate quantity, is to be got;—if there be a profession, by which, for even the most inconsiderable reward, a man is prepared, so it be without personal hazard to himself, at the instance of any one who is able and willing to give him that reward, to render to the greatest amount a sacrifice of the greatest happiness of the greatest number,—is it not the Profession of the Law?—See *Letters to Count Toreno, on the proposed Penal Code, &c.* by *Jeremy Bentham, Esq.* just published; in which the Spanish Legislator's serpentine policy is unmasked and exposed by his distinguished and profound Correspondent.

Law Intelligence.

KING V. CHANCE.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

SPRING ASSIZES.—GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Jervis said, this action was brought to recover damages for one of the most cruel injuries which could be inflicted on the sex. *Miss Mary Ann King*, the plaintiff, was now thirty-two years of age, but was only twenty-six at the commencement of this disastrous courtship. She was the daughter of a respectable man who managed a large factory at a small salary. *Mr. Chance*, the defendant, now 38 years of age, and who was 32 when he began to address the plaintiff, was a gentleman of fortune, and of fascinating manners, who had served as a lieutenant in the Gloucestershire militia. Attracted by the beauty of *Miss King*, who then was successfully attempting to add to the scanty income of her father, by her exertions as a fancy dressmaker, he early in 1815 began to pay her attentions. Her father demanded the meaning of his visits; they walked together to an inn, called the Old Bell, where *Mr. Chance* exclaimed, "What can I say, or what possibly can I do, more than I have done, to convince you of my honour? May my hand drop from my body, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if ever I deceive you or your daughter, and no one but she shall ever call me husband." *Mr. King* reminded him that his daughter would have no fortune; to which *Mr. Chance* replied, "I desire no fortune but your daughter." *Mr. King* then observed, that he had a mother and relatives who probably would disapprove of the connexion; to which he answered, "I am not a boy; surely I am old enough to choose for myself I have made my choice, and by that I will abide." (*Here the learned Counsel read extracts from the letters of the defendant, from 1815 to 1819, which expressed the warm affection, and while they lamented circumstances which did not permit an immediate marriage, exhorted Miss King to sustain her spirits in the full assurance that a time would come when their mutual wishes would be completed.*) But in 1819 (continued *Mr. Jervis*) his love began to decline. In the February after he wrote to her, intimating that he had no prospect of marriage, and could not think of bringing on her penury and wretchedness; but, in allusion to her fears lest her reputation should suffer from the breaking off of so long an intimacy, declared that her character was unimpeachable, and that he would maintain her innocence with his life. "Never," said he, "did I witness any thing from you in word or in deed which could raise a blush on the most innocent cheek." What, however, would the jury think when they heard, that in May, 1820, after more than five years, courtship, he paid her a visit to inform her that he had formed an attachment to another lady named *Maria Evans*, to ask her consent to his marriage, and to demand his letters from her hands! On receiving this cruel intimation, she fainted, and fell into violent hysterics. Her father, returning home from his daily occupation, rushed into the room, and supporting in his arms his child, doubly endeared to him by the loss of his wife and by her own sorrows, asked the defendant "what this could mean?" *Mr. Chance* replied, "Ask *Mary*;" but she was unable at first to speak. "My dear child," said her father, "speak to me: what is the matter?" "Oh, father," said she, "it will be the death of me," and again fainted. When she recovered, she exclaimed, "Mr. Chance is come here to tell me himself that he has formed a similar connexion with another for some time, and to ask my consent to his marrying her, and insists on having his letters." *Mr. King* then asked the defendant how he could think of breaking off a connexion which had lasted so long, and demanded if he remembered the promise made to him at the inn? "I don't know that I do, exactly," was his answer his own remarkable expressions were then repeated to him; but he only said, "I do not know if it was exactly that." After some time he begged *Mr. King* to go to his mother at *Uley*, and to tell her he would never leave his daughter. *Mr. King* accordingly went; and it was to be feared that this was only an expedient to procure his absence; for after he was gone *Mr. Chance* was overheard demanding his letters of the scarcely conscious woman, and threatening to break open every lock in the house if they were not given to him. *Mr. King* returned, after seeing the defendant's mother, and informed *Mr. Chance* that she had refused to hear him on the subject, as her son had formed a connexion with another lady. Shortly after the defendant left the house, and returned no more. In a few days he wrote a note in the coldest terms, again demanding his letters, and offering to return those of the plaintiff, which he represented as disinterested conduct, best calculated to secure their mutual happiness. On the 9th of March, 1821, his mother died, and with her ceased all obstacles to his union with *Miss King*, for he came into the possession of a considerable fortune. He never, however, redeemed his pledges, so often and so solemnly repeated; but on the 21st of January last put it for ever out of his power to do the plaintiff justice, by marrying *Miss Maria Evans*. In estimating the amount of the damages, there were many circumstances which they would consider. They would remember the age of the parties: on the defendant of mature years, and competent to decide for

himself; the plaintiff at that period of life when a protracted courtship followed by desertion, was an irretrievable injury. Those six long years of deferred hope, could never be compensated in this world. That beauty which charmed the defendant had faded; grief had forestalled the ravages of time; for from that moment when he dared to request her consent to an unholy union with another, her health had been utterly broken. Those eyes which he had described in the language of poetry as of "heaven's own tin" were dimmed with weeping; and that heart which had beaten only with love for him, was exhausted for ever. If he did her the justice to declare that there was no stain on her honour, calumny would still be busy, and insinuate that after so long a connexion, she was not forsaken without cause. Who would desire to marry one who had so long lavished her affections, though innocently, on another? The torch of love was exhausted, and there was no Promethean heart by which it could be rekindled. She had anticipated an elevation in rank; a participation in the enjoyments which the fortune of her lover could supply; the pleasure of an alliance with a gentleman of a profession whose gallantry and honour justly gave its members peculiar fascinations in the eyes of the fair. For the loss of these—for an almost broken heart—for ruined health—for a frame brought to the verge of the grave, they would give the only balm within their power to apply—in those ample damages which justice required at their hands.

John King, the father of the plaintiff, stated the conversation between the defendant and himself, as they were described by Mr. Jervis. His daughter was in large business as a dressmaker, when Mr. Chance first paid his addresses; but since he had forsaken her, she had been incapable of attending to any thing, and her business had therefore declined. She was so altered as to be unlike the person she once was. The witness was so much affected while giving his evidence, that he was at times almost unable to proceed.

Miss Jane Woodward, who was apprenticed to the plaintiff two months before the connexion was broken off, corroborated, her father as to her condition at the last visit of the defendant, and her subsequent illness. She had slept with her since, and knew that she scarcely obtained any repose.

Eleanor Harris, the maid-servant, overheard Mr. Chance after Mr. King had gone to his mother, demanding his letters, and threatening to break open every door and lock in the house if they were not given to him. Miss King replied she did not give them up to him. Miss King was in bed all the next day, and had never been well since. Mr. Chance was in the habit of visiting and walking out with her up to that evening.

Mr. Morgan deposed, that he rented the patrimonial estate of the defendant at 400*l.* a-year. Mr. Chance was originally a clothier, but had failed, and had afterwards served as a lieutenant in the Militia. After the peace, he was entirely dependent on his mother for support, and was now far from affluent.

Mr. Puller then addressed the Jury in mitigation of damages. He urged that the connexion ought never to have subsisted; that the father ought to have communicated it to the relatives of the defendant; that the plaintiff had lost little in a marriage which would have introduced her into a family who would have treated her for life with anger and bitter scorn; and that the issue was only that which might have been anticipated as the result of a connexion which could only be completed when a mother was laid in her grave. He was authorized by his client most unequivocally to declare, that the conduct of the plaintiff was above all reproach, and that if any calumny had assailed her, it was totally groundless. This, he thought, would be a better balm to her wounded feelings than those damages which she, or rather her friends, sought to recover. The defendant was now far from rich, and large damages would cause his ruin.

Mr. Baron Garrow observed, it had been said, that this connexion ought not to have subsisted. If the plaintiff had been an artful woman, older than the defendant, who had taken advantage of his ardour and inexperience to entrap him into an engagement, this, would be true; but such was not the case before them. His chief offence, and it was no light one, consisted in his continuing to pretend affection to the plaintiff, when he was actually paying his addresses to another woman. He had found her in the bloom of life, and in circumstances of health and comfort; and had left her shattered, forlorn, and hopeless. He had not indeed deprived her of the consciousness of virtue, for this she had herself preserved; but it was all he had left her in the world. Damages were in inefficient balm for feelings wounded like hers; but they were all of which the case admitted, and these the jury were bound to render. They would however, consider the circumstances of the defendant, and not press him, with the probably innocent partner of his joy's and sorrows, to utter ruin.

The jury retired for a short time, and when they returned gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 800*l.*

EUROPE DEATH.

On the 29th of April, at his house in the City-road, London, Captain A. F. Baillie, R. N. aged 90 years.

Parliamentary Return.

An account of the Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers for the year 1821, distinguishing the London from the Provincial Newspapers, and distinguishing the different London Newspapers, and the amount of Duty received from each.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

| | Number. | Duty. | | |
|---|------------|------------------|----|----|
| Daily. | | £ | s. | d. |
| British Press and the Globe, | 777,500 | 12,958 | 6 | 8 |
| British Traveller, | 81,575 | 1,359 | 11 | 8 |
| Conrier, | 1,594,500 | 26,575 | 0 | 0 |
| Morning Advertiser with Sunday Advertiser, | 970,000 | 16,166 | 13 | 4 |
| Morning Chronicle, | 990,000 | 16,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Morning Herald, | 875,000 | 14,583 | 6 | 8 |
| Morning Post, | 630,500 | 10,508 | 6 | 8 |
| New Times, | 846,000 | 14,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Ledger, | 430,500 | 7,175 | 0 | 0 |
| Star, | 410,073 | 6,834 | 11 | 0 |
| Statesman; with Constitution, | 239,150 | 3,985 | 16 | 8 |
| Sun, | 170,000 | 2,833 | 6 | 8 |
| Times; with Evening Mail, | 2,684,800 | 44,746 | 13 | 4 |
| Traveller; with Commercial and London Chronicle, | 386,500 | 6,441 | 13 | 4 |
| True Briton, | 165,600 | 2,760 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Times a Week. | | | | |
| English Chronicle, | 160,500 | 2,675 | 0 | 0 |
| General Evening Post, | 150,000 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 |
| St. James Chronicle; with Baldwin's Journal, | 577,500 | 9,625 | 0 | 0 |
| London Packet, | 102,090 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Twice a Week. | | | | |
| Bell's Weekly Dispatch, | 132,250 | 2,204 | 3 | 4 |
| Bell's Weekly Messenger, | 522,700 | 8,711 | 13 | 4 |
| British Luminary, | 52,500 | 875 | 0 | 0 |
| British Neptune, with British Freeholder, British Mercury, London Moderator, London and Provincial Gazette, National Register, and Norwich Courier, | 36,000 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Brunswick, | 22,392 | 373 | 4 | 0 |
| Catholic Advocate, | 18,543 | 309 | 1 | 8 |
| Champion, | 30,070 | 501 | 3 | 4 |
| Courier de Londres, | 22,500 | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| Examiner, | 141,975 | 2,366 | 5 | 0 |
| Guardian, | 88,150 | 1,469 | 3 | 4 |
| John Bull, | 468,002 | 7,800 | 0 | 8 |
| John Bull's British Journal, | 2,000 | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| London Gazette, | 160,000 | 2,666 | 13 | 4 |
| News, | 506,500 | 8,441 | 13 | 4 |
| Nicholson's Price Current, | 7,400 | 123 | 6 | 8 |
| Observer, | 714,000 | 11,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Observer of the Times, | 55,150 | 919 | 3 | 4 |
| Real John Bull, | 77,569 | 1,292 | 16 | 0 |
| Wooler's British Gazette, | 66,500 | 1,108 | 6 | 8 |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| Aurora Borealis, | 24,000 | 410 | 0 | 8 |
| Bell's Price Current, | 10,000 | 166 | 13 | 4 |
| British Monitor, | 25,075 | 417 | 18 | 4 |
| Christian Reporter, | 24,650 | 410 | 16 | 8 |
| Cobbett's Register, | 825 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| County Chronicle, with County Herald, | 226,500 | 3,775 | 0 | 0 |
| County Literary Chronicle, | 1,500 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Englishman; with Mirror of the Times, | 137,750 | 2,295 | 16 | 8 |
| Farmer's Journal, | 155,000 | 2,583 | 6 | 8 |
| Independent Observer, | 36,866 | 614 | 8 | 8 |
| Law Chronicle, | 11,100 | 185 | 0 | 0 |
| Literary Gazette, | 60,197 | 1,003 | 5 | 8 |
| Marvade's Price Current, | 1,099 | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Military Register, | 1,672 | 27 | 17 | 4 |
| Mirror, | 9,000 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Philanthropic Gazette, | 36,900 | 615 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunday Monitor; with Westminster Journal; and Imperial Gazette, | 62,500 | 1,041 | 13 | 4 |
| Town Talk, | 3,000 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Once a Fortnight. | | | | |
| Racing Calendar, | 24,400 | 406 | 13 | 4 |
| Once in Three Weeks. | | | | |
| Police Gazette, | 30,000 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Once a Month. | | | | |
| Literary Advertiser, | 6,000 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of London Newspapers, | 16,254,534 | 270,908 | 18 | 0 |
| Provincial Newspapers, | 8,525,252 | 142,087 | 10 | 8 |
| Total Number of Newspaper Stamps issued, | 24,779,786 | 412,996 | 8 | 8 |
| Comptroller's Office, | | A. R. BARKEIT, | | |
| Stamps, April 19, 1822. } | | Pro-Comptroller. | | |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—297—

Dr. Wallich.

It is from a conviction of its being likely to afford great satisfaction to the numerous Friends of this excellent Individual in the Upper Provinces, and from a knowledge of the fact that his Correspondence has been necessarily confined to a few of his Friends at the Presidency, that we take on ourselves the agreeable task of announcing publicly the great benefit which Dr. Wallich has experienced to his health in his Voyage to Penang on the *SIR DAVID SCOTT*. The Friends of Science will be also interested in learning that his researches to the Eastward are likely to be prosecuted with all the zeal that characterizes his ardent attachment to Botanical pursuits, and all the vigour and activity which health alone can ensure.

Another Shipwreck.

The following details of the Loss of the Ship *RICHMOND*, Captain Kay, on her passage from New South Wales to Batavia, have been kindly handed to us for publication, accompanied with an assurance of their perfect authenticity, as they are extracted from the Journal kept by the Officers on board.

July 31, 1822.—At a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 A. M. the man on the fore-yard called out "discoloured water upon the lee bow;" the helm was immediately put down, and the yards braced up, but the Ship would not come round, and in two minutes struck on a reef, which extended upwards of a mile from the land, which proved to be Hog Island, situated in the Eastern extremity of the Java Sea.

Every exertion was used to get her off, but without avail; fortunately for us, as, had we succeeded in our endeavours, she would instantly have sunk in deep water, having very shortly after she struck, lost her rudder, and had eight feet water in her hold; guns were fired immediately to apprise the *ALMORAH*, Captain Winter, (which was eastern) of our misfortune, and her danger. She immediately hauled her wind, and proved the means of saving our lives.

As the *RICHMOND* was now inevitably lost, the only duty left, was to endeavour to save as many of her Stores as possible, but even in this we were unsuccessful, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of ourselves, and of the *ALMORAH*; it was high water when we struck, and when the tide ebbed, the surf became so high, that one Boat swamped, and the others were nearly sharing the same fate, and as Captain Winter, notwithstanding the utmost caution and care, had nearly lost the *ALMORAH* on the reef, owing to the strong current setting thereon, we were under the necessity at noon, of leaving the ill-fated *RICHMOND* to the plunder of the numberless inhabitants from the different Islands.

Before leaving the Ship, many large Proas were near, and numbers approaching from the different Islands; and there is every reason to believe, with an intention of making an attack upon us, but finding the *ALMORAH* so near, prevented them. Her loss can only be attributed to the strong southerly current, which we had not before experienced. On the 30th of July, at noon, we were in latitude $7^{\circ} 46'$ S. and longitude $116^{\circ} 7'$ E. and from thence we steered a W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. course, which ought to have taken us more than twenty miles to the Southward of the Islands.

Births.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of E. MOLONY, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. FRANCIS ANDREWS, of a Daughter.

At Alipore, on the 15th instant, Mrs. M. C. RADCLIFFE, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain TAYLOR, of Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. R. A. ASTEN, of a Daughter.

At Hydrabad, on the 31st of July, Mrs. JAMES DELANEY, of a Daughter.

Prisoners in India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A letter by "AN ENEMY TO ARBITRARY CUSTOMS," and one also by "A CHRISTIAN," attracted my attention in a late number of your useful miscellany. I was led into a deep train of thought on the miseries which Man "dressed in a little brief authority," may inflict on his fellow, by the one; and on the inconsistency of many of our Institutions, and many of our opinions too, by the other.

In the midst of my cogitations it occurred to me, that without a perfect knowledge of the facts, my reasoning must be fallacious in regard to the complaint of the "ENEMY," or the assumptions of the "CHRISTIAN," and happening to know one of the poor unfortunates under confinement, I took a trip to the Gaol, and learnt from him the whole bearings of each question. The facts of the "ENEMY," are accurately stated, nay more, I am told, that, on an application being made by the person he went to visit, as to the cause of such unkind refusal of admission, the Gaoler was pleased, first to extenuate his conduct by pleading ignorance of whom the visitor wished to see, and in the same reply avowed his right to act as he thought proper in such cases; this looks like an equivocal, — was uncivil and unmanly. It would seem, as there is no positive prohibition of admittance to any of the prisoners at any hour, that the Gaoler is vested with a discretionary power, doubtless, for the wise purpose of preventing loose and riotous characters from unseasonable meetings, to the disturbance of the quiet and orderly; but, this particular instance had relation to a person well spoken of and whose visitors have always been of the most quiet and respectable class; I contend, therefore, the refusal of admission by the Gaoler was, to say the least of it, an act of indiscretion, which ought to have been palliated with apology, not defended with arrogance. If the Gaoler knew not who the visitor wished to see, he ought to have enquired; not doing so, he acted thoughtlessly and indiscreetly, — if knowing, and without well grounded objection against either party, he refused, he acted capriciously and unfeelingly, — he "had a giant's power and he used it like a giant."

I think, Sir, it may do good to shew those in such situations, that as they are liable to their superiors in office, for the persons of these under confinement, they are equally so to Public Opinion, for their conduct towards them.

"A CHRISTIAN" has come forward in the cause of Humanity with an eagerness that does honor to the feelings of his heart, but in the display of which he seems not sufficiently to have consulted his understanding. It is meet that Man submit to the laws of the Government under which he resides, — they are for the well-being of society, and have their foundation in principles of justice, which a fraudulent escape from prison evinces a disposition to evade. 'Tis true many are incarcerated for debts they have not the power though the will to pay; but, be it remembered there are also many, who, were it not for the terrors of the same laws would contract debts they had the means, but not the will to avoid, "the rich man would take the poor man's lamb for the way-faring man that was come unto him," and refuse equivalent or restitution. It is much to be deplored that there exist not provisions in this country preventing the indiscriminate application of these laws, and it is to be hoped that if the power of creating such is within the prerogative of the present wise and beneficent Ruler of these realms, he will grant another boon to the cause of Liberty ere he be removed from us.

I am informed a Gaoler is liable to a heavy penalty on the escape of a Prisoner; if this be true, "A CHRISTIAN" will confess that act unjust, which, relieving one man from the distressing consequences of his own conduct or misfortune, hurls on the head of another, all the weight of sorrow he escapes from. I applaud the reasonable wish of "A CHRISTIAN" for some modification of a law so inconsistent with the boast of Britons — Freedom, — and I

think he would have a greater chance of contributing to the good he desires, if, instead of upholding the late escape as an example for imitation, he were to advocate the more general practice of his daily prayer, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
September 11, 1822.

CANDID.

The Use and Abuse of Reviews.

Nulli negabimus, nulli deferemus justitiam.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It has been well observed by Mr. Locke, that half the disputes that disturb the repose of mankind, proceed from contending parties attaching different ideas to the same terms; and it is most certain, that a little explanation would generally supersede the necessity for argument. I find this fully confirmed, by my misconception of your Correspondent YACOB TONSON'S communication respecting Reviews, where I supposed a general censure was conveyed against the principle on which these productions are framed, and the manner in which they are conducted; whereas, I am now led to believe, it was only directed against the illiberal exercise of that assumed authority; and I take this opportunity of assuring YACOB TONSON, that I am a decided enemy to tyranny and injustice. I shall, therefore, with your permission, take a rapid view of the nature and advantages that result from such works, and then consider the evils that may flow from the corrupt use of their influence over the public mind.

In ancient times, the Professors of Literature and Science, passed the early part of their lives in study and investigation, for the purpose of qualifying themselves for their future pursuits. They made themselves acquainted with the beauties of composition, and dived into the depths of Science, and as their minds became capacious, they stored them with the precepts of wisdom, enriched with extensive and philosophical reflections on nature and man. When fully qualified, they commenced their labours, and gave the results to the world, which were generally found to abound with profound thoughts and perfect disquisitions, adorned with the graces of style, and animated with the warmth of enthusiasm and the glow of genius. From the length of time that preceded the publication of these productions after their conclusion, from the severity of their authors' own Criticism, and their clear perception of perfection, there was little necessity for the remarks of a philologist. However, when learning became more universally extended, when considerations of emulation and fame, yielded to desires for gain and profit; when printing facilitated the propagation of human knowledge, and the dispersion of the labours of the mind; when authors in fact became tradesmen, and increased in proportion as there was opportunities of gratifying vanity, indolence, or avarice; many undigested works were sent into the world, that tended to destroy taste in Literature, to mislead in Science, and to confound in Philosophy. To counteract the evils that must necessarily have ensued, men of superior talents, following the precepts of Cicero, Horace, Quintillian, &c. offered their opinions upon works of this description. The torrent was impeded: the course was turned, and while corruption was counteracted improvement was introduced. An opportunity was thus presented, for establishing regular publications to analyze new productions and express opinions on their merits and defects.

In this manner Reviews were commenced; and undoubtedly it is necessary, that the persons concerned in the internal and executive departments, should be possessed of considerable information, of unbiassed minds, of modesty, firmness, and mercy: They should have no party feelings, no ancient prejudices, no base and interested considerations. They are seated as Judges, and having assumed to themselves so dignified an office, they are bound by faith and honor, to be guided by the dictates of justice. I can scarcely contemplate a more interesting object, than that of a human being presiding over the mental labours of man, and showing the powers of his own intellect, in discovering beauties, detecting

errors, pointing out the road to perfection, and casting aside the asperities of his nature, as he pronounces his decree. That great advantage must ensue from such a check, cannot but be admitted; but like all human institutions, this office is liable to abuse: the Monarch that had been elevated by his fellowmen above themselves, for the purpose of securing their peace and happiness became their tyrant and their destroyer; so some of these Literary Dictators taking advantage of their control over public opinion, have abused their power and disgraced their office, by becoming base calumniators and corrupt judges. May the contempt of man ever pursue those that attempt to sully the purity of justice, and under the sanction of that sacred name, to oppress and torture innocence. Let not a Reviewer conceive that boldness of attack displays courage, for shrouded in darkness he is not tangible, and is therefore preserved from retaliation: or else enclosed in the invulnerable arms of Achilles, he inflicts wounds on the naked and unarmed, where his insolence of attack is nothing but cowardice triumphing in security. In proportion as power and safety, which are indispensable in the distribution of justice, are possessed by reviewers, they should be mild and merciful; for their attacks, as I have just shown, instead of being a display of bravery, are in many instances the exercise of a cruel tyranny.

As I have now expressed my admiration for the equitable exercise of the duties of a Reviewer, and my detestation for the abuse of the powers with which he is armed, I shall state what appears to me, to be the nature and extent of his jurisdiction. He is to analyse the work under Review, to examine and report on its style, method, and merit. He is to point out errors in taste, argument, science, speculation and information, and to express his opinion generally. Here his functions end; and here, if he executes his task properly, he renders a service to the public. But if he acts the part of an advocate, if he hires himself to support or depress productions that come under his consideration; if he is venal in his habits and profligate in his decisions, sacrificing honour, truth and justice to his interest; if he disregards candour and honesty; if he labours with the fierceness of a tiger and the venom of a snake, to destroy those that his passion or his vice may have led him to hate, what terms of reproach can designate him truly? As I have heretofore been inclined to consider favourably of the duties and characters of Reviewers, I feel an honest indignation at perceiving a dereliction from all principle on the part of some of them, which has but lately come to my knowledge, that would cause me to wish, as they possess such powerful and extensive means of attack, that all such publications should be suppressed, if I were not convinced, that presuming and vindictive malice, under such circumstances, would defeat its own purpose, and that an enlightened and liberal public are capable of discovering and counteracting such intentions.

I fear I have intruded too far on your attention, and although I should wish to say much more on the subject, I shall now defer it until such time as I can offer a few remarks on the articles that have created such disgust in my mind.

I am, Sir, &c.

Sept. 12, 1822.

CRITICUS.

NOTE.

We cannot suffer this excellent Letter to pass our eye without saying to its unknown Author that we shall be glad to receive his further Communications, whenever subject, inclination, and leisure may tempt him to continue them. — EDITOR.

Births.

At Dinapore, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain I. TULLOCH, 1st Battalion 22d Regiment, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. JOHN BRANDT, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Lucknow, on the 1st instant, SAMUEL, the youngest Son of the late Dr. JOHN KELLY, of Calcutta.

At Delhi, on the 6th instant, Conductor JOHN HANLY, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

Persian Expression.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I was extremely surprised to observe that in an article in your JOURNAL, extracted from the HURKANU, the European Burial Ground at this Station is denominated "the Burial Ground of the Infidels." I had some idea of making some enquiry on the subject: but have subsequently perused the very proper observations by you on the article in the JOHN BULL alluding to it.

In the "Furhung-i-Juhangeery" a Persian Dictionary of the highest authority, the word "Tursa" is stated to signify a Fireworshipper, and though in the "Boorhan-i-Qatu," a work of equal authority, the word Tursa is interpreted by Nusuranc (Christian) and Atushpurust (Guebre), yet from the explanation of the expression "Tarsastoodan," which immediately follows the term, "Tursa," appears to have originally and peculiarly applied to the ancient Persians, Parsees, or Fireworshippers, in allusion to a superstitious practice of reading prayers for three days over the tomb of the deceased, under the supposition that the soul continued hovering over the body for that period in a state of dread and affliction, which is the literal meaning of the word "Turs" (dread.) It must therefore be evident that the term "Tursa" is in no respect or degree applicable to Christians, except in the same liberal and equalizing spirit with which abusive epithets are frequently extended to those, with reference to whose opinions or conduct they bear not the slightest allusion or relation. In short, with the same regard to justice and propriety, in which you must have heard Turks call Christians "Dogs" and "Kafirs," and in which many of our Countrymen are in the habit of styling both Hindoos and Mussulmans, "Soors," &c. &c."

The lines from Sadec, also quoted by JOHN BULL, show that it was applied as an abusive epithet to all those who did not believe the doctrines of the Koran. This being the case, it is evidently a most improper term to be applied to Christians, situated as they are in this country, by a Mussulman Editor of a Paper, printed under the protection of a Christian Government. For whatever may be the tendency and gradual effect of a Free Press, it evidently must be highly impolitic and absurd in its supporters to commence with bestowing opprobrious epithets on the religion of the Officers of a Government, which is the most tolerant of any existing (sometimes absurdly so, witness *Sutlers*) to the opinions and religious ceremonies, (rational and irrational) of its discordant millions.

I will not presume to say what is the most proper term to be used to express Europeans and Christians by the Editors of Native Papers; but the word "Ungreex" for English, and "Eesuee" for Christians, will probably satisfy the most fastidious and capricious Europeans, while there is nothing in those expressions to which either the *Pundits* or the *Ulema* can object.

Patna, Sept. 8, 1822.

NOTE.

E.

We have printed this Letter as we are satisfied of the pure intentions of its Author;—and we hope and believe that before this reaches him, he will have been satisfied, that whatever may be the critical merits of this question, nothing was farther from the Persian Editor's intention than to wound the feeling of any man or sect of men.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822.

| | BUY..... | SEL L |
|--|------------------|--------|
| Remittable Loans, | Ra. 19 12 | 19 0 |
| Unremittable ditto, | 12 0 | 11 8 |
| Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, | 28 0 | 27 0 |
| Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, | 26 0 | 25 0 |
| Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April, | 23 8 | 22 8 |
| Bank Shares, | 4550 0 | 4450 0 |
| Spanish Dollars, per 100, | 205 12 | 205 4 |
| Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent. Government Bills, Discount, | at 3-8 per cent. | |
| Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, | 4 per cent | |

Opinion Defended.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I see no reason to retract my opinion,—as rightly inferred from the quotation in my last note,—that Tursa means a Fire-worshipper. I readily concede that my learned antagonist had made it appear that many writers have designated Christians by the term Tursa. The expression was confessedly unguarded, which insinuated, that the disputed name was ignorantly applied to Christians: all I meant was, and what I still contend for, is, that it is unwarrantably confined to them. I regret that the learned Proprietor of the MEERUT-DOOL UKHAR, should have impugned the fidelity of my quotation; neither can I admire the lameness of his emendation, constantly as he has heard the Natives of Persia thus read it. Let us join issue, if he pleases, on this point: Indeed, I consent to abide by the result of his investigating such MSS. as he may possess or have access to. I assert the integrity of my first reading.

در طوف حرم بودم ترسایچه می گفت
کاین خانه باین خوبی آشکده بایستی

I further invite the Proprietor, &c. to state impartially, whether during his laborious and not unassisted labors, he has not met with several passages which support my interpretation. I profess my unabated persuasion, that Tursa was originally used to designate Pagans, Fire-worshippers, &c. as translated by Richardson and Wilkins. For Christians there is no distinctive Persian appellation: and I do not yet see why this, at best invidious term, should be confined to us, any more than the epithet کافر

to the Hindoos, or the term heathen to the savages of America. It remains for me to express my sense of the learned Gentleman's politeness and humanity, when he fancied "the writer of the article," together with his bad version, quite at his mercy.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

A

Sorting Question.

The Stewards of the South African Turf Club are requested to give their opinion, whether bets made on the match between the English horse "Albion," and the Cape bred horse "Emigrant" are to stand, or otherwise, in consequence of the day originally fixed for running having been postponed, viz. from Thursday the 9th, to Tuesday the 14th of May.

In the case of matches made to be run during a particular meeting, the day of running in that meeting may be altered and bets thereon must stand,* but, it is contended that this rule cannot be applied to the case in question, first, because the match, according to the notification by the Stewards in the GAZETTE, was made to be run (not "during" a meeting, but) on the Thursday "after" the meeting; secondly, because no public race meeting after Saturday the 4th May was advertised pursuant to the rules of the South African Turf Club, viz. that public race meetings are to be advertised 2 months previously; and thirdly, because it is conceived that if a regular meeting had existed on Thursday the 9th May, such meeting must necessarily have been run off, and could not according to Turf practice, have been postponed to the Tuesday of the following week the 14th of May.

Cape Town, May 11, 1822.

ANSWER.

The Stewards having considered the foregoing question, are of opinion that "after the meeting" signifies appertaining to a specific meeting, and must therefore be governed by the same laws.

(Signed) &c. &c. &c.

Cape of Good Hope, May 12, 1822.

* Vide New Market Turf Club Rules.

Cholera not Prevalent.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There is certainly some critical forbearance due to the hurried communications of a Newspaper Correspondent; but I think when men, who by their profession ought to be men of Letters, write in their own names on professional subjects, that the Public have a right to expect a moderate correctness of language, and some regard to common sense, in both of which, "I do regret extremely to say," a Letter in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of this day is remarkably deficient.

To elucidate the first, I have only to ask the "Police Surgeon" whether it was the reading a Letter signed MEDICUS, that occasioned him to "extremely to regret to say," &c.? and whether of two Letters, each placed at the extreme of their respective pages, it can be correctly said, one is immediately under the other? I might pursue this, but will only ask what is meant by, "as called upon to state the fact?" In regard to the latter, common sense would have convinced almost any man that it was only within the range of possibility that two Letters should appear on the same day, in the same Paper, under the same signature wherein one "warmly expresses his disapprobation of the other's Letter;" and I ask, where is the "other's" Letter even alluded to? I will venture to suggest to the "Police Surgeon," that MEDICUS SECUNDUS knew, when he wrote, nought of the existence of his predecessor; and had you, Sir, or your Printer happened to have reversed the order of the Letters, the "Police Surgeon's" remarks would have been equally applicable in regard to warm disapprobation.

The cases alluded to "are not mentioned to cause alarm or contradict the author of the Letter of MEDICUS."—Contradict indeed!!

The main fact inserted in the Letter of MEDICUS is that "Cholera Morbus is NOT PREVALENT among the European Inhabitants of this metropolis." MEDICUS does not presume to say that isolated cases may not have occurred, but that the disease is not PREVALENT, and he was evidently induced to make this assertion public for the most humane purpose, viz. that of removing the alarm so injudiciously spread of its "PREVALENCE," and I think him justly entitled to the thanks of the Public. None can read his Letter without feeling the propriety and prudence of his remarks.

The paper in which the alarm first appeared, most certainly from the best but I think most mistaken notions has this day most properly allowed the alarm to have been premature; and I trust it will not be revived merely because that on the undoubtedly extensive practice of the Police Surgeon two European patients have been attacked, only one of which attacks was fatal, and that apparently owing to the want of prompt Medical attendance.

I will only add that, but for the signature, I should have judged the Letter to have been the production of a Lady, from the peculiar characteristic of the Postscript containing the only matter worthy communication.

I am, Sir,

NON MEDICUS.

Sept. 18, 1822.

Now for my P. S.—I have read your Notice to Correspondents, and have endeavoured to comply; you have not bestowed much of your time in retouching the style of the Letter I have noticed.

Marriages.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th ultimo, at the House of Major FERRIS, Ordnance Commissariat, Lieutenant W. SIMONDS, 2d Battalion 9th Native Infantry, to Miss CECILIA ANGELO.

At Vellore, on the 26th ultimo, by the Reverend R. SMITH, Major JOSEPH NIXON, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to Miss JANE ANNETTE ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

Scottish Physicians.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In your paper of the 28th ultimo, under the heading "Medical Attendance," I find the following sweeping assertion: that "in India there is not one regular Physician." Now, Sir, I maintain that I am a regular Physician, and many others along with me, who can boast of Diplomas, from the first school of Medicine in the Universe, couched in the following terms:

Nos Academiæ Jacobi VI Scotorum Regis quæ Edinburgi est Primarius cæterique Professores hoc Scripto testatum volumus Robertum Tytler, Scotum, postquam in Re Medicæ processus Facultati Medicæ proposset, luculento Testimonis ab ea Nobis commendatum, summos in Medicinæ Honores Gradum nempe Doctoralem (subjecta prius publicæ professorum Censuræ Dissertatione sua Inaugurali de Aere Oxygenia, delato Jure jurando solennibusque site peractis) consecutum esse; Eique amplissimam potestatem Medicinam ubique Gentium legendi, docendi, faciendi concessam, alioque omnia privilegia, Immunitates, Jura, quæ hic aut usquam alibi, ad Doctoratus Opicem, erectis concedi solent. Cujus Rei quo major esset fides, NOS, Sigillo communi Academiæ appenso, Chirographa opposuimus, Edinburgi Anno Salutis Humanæ millesimo octingentesimo septimo; mensis Juniv die licesime quarto.

(Here follow signatures)

This Diploma was obtained by me after several years of hard study, both theoretically and practically, in the dissecting room, the class room, and the Hospital, and after I had undergone some trying examinations by several of the most celebrated names of which the science of medicine in those days could boast. Yet men regularly educated, and in possession of ample credentials of this description, are to be pronounced not "Regular Physicians," this is assuredly new doctrine. It may indeed be convenient for those who are not in possession of testimonials of this kind, and yet prescribe in diseases, such for example as the malady Cholera Morbus, that comes purely within the practice of the Physicians, for which by law under their Surgeon's Diplomas they are not qualified to give a grain of Medicine of any description whatever, to cry down Edinburgh Diplomas; or endeavour to place them upon a level with those of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen University, by the Professors of which, to the scandal of Scotland, Diplomas are exposed for sale like any common article of merchandize. It may, indeed, I say, be convenient, for Surgeons, who purchase Degrees at a cheap rate from those colleges, to blind the public with the bold affirmation, that a Scotch Diploma is a very different thing from that of a Regular Physicians. But every one in the slightest manner acquainted with the subject, must admit that a Physician from the University of Edinburgh is a Regular Physician in every sense of the word, and as far as education goes, the most regular of any in existence.

Your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, Sept. 5, 1822.

R. TYTLER.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|---------|
| Spanish Dollars, | Sicca Rupees | 205 | 0 | a | 206 | 0 | per 100 |
| Dubloons, | | 30 | 8 | a | 31 | 8 | each |
| Joes, or Pezas, | | 17 | 8 | a | 17 | 12 | each |
| Dutch Ducats, | | 4 | 4 | a | 4 | 12 | each |
| Louis D'Ors, | | 8 | 4 | a | 8 | 8 | each |
| Silver 5 Franc pieces, | | 190 | 4 | a | 190 | 8 | per 100 |
| Star Pagodas, | | 3 | 6½ | a | 3 | 7 | 6 each |
| Sovereigns, | | 9 | 8 | a | 10 | 0 | |
| Bank of England Notes, | | 9 | 8 | a | 10 | 0 | |

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | H | M. |
|-------------------|----|------|
| Morning, | 9 | 34 |
| Evening, | 10 | 2 |
| Moon's Age, | 8 | Days |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—301—

Prisoners in India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent, "A CHRISTIAN," seems possessed of a great deal of the milk of human kindness, and Christian feeling towards his fellow-creatures, which must be admired wherever it is met with, especially in this country, where it is, I fear, a scarce commodity; and although I cannot go so far as to say, that my heart leaped for joy, yet I can say, and with truth, that from what I have heard and seen of the miseries and privations the poor unfortunates are subjected to in that abode of misery, the Calcutta Jail, I did really feel much pleasure at the idea of an old and unfortunate man having escaped the fangs of his Jailors! My pleasure, however, was soon turned into feelings of sorrow and pity, at the probability from all the circumstances attending this unfortunate man, that, driven to despair, he had rushed into eternity! his life probably having become intolerable, he had terminated his sufferings in this world by suicide; at least from the arrangements he made shortly before his disappearance, added to what he was heard to say the day previous, and being last seen near the Tank in the Jail, there can exist no doubt, but it was there his soul fled to an unknown world, anxious to quit that, which contained men, who by their merciless cruelty had driven him to despair!

I would not be possessed of these men's hearts, or their feelings, for all the wealth and honors they can boast of; and if your Correspondent shudders at the idea of the probable length of this man's sufferings, he ought, as a Christian, to shudder at the idea of what their feelings will be on their death-bed; when, to their distracted and distorted imaginations, the shades of those whom they pursued with such malignity in their life time, will be seen hovering about their pillows, ready to accompany their souls to that tribunal, to which their merciless cruelty had hurried them; and perhaps, as in this instance, with all their sins upon their heads and unatoned for; and if even the sweet balm of religion should solace the unfortunate prisoner in his sufferings, and restrain him from putting an end to his existence by a violent death, yet, surely they will have much to answer for in presenting with such vindictive and malignant feelings, those whom our all-seeing and all-judging God is holding up and supporting, by the consolation of his Divine word; and although for wise purposes he permits some men to tyrannise over others for a short time in this world, yet a day of retribution will come, and an awful day it will be, for those who dread its approach, and tremble at the idea of meeting those who have been the object of their persecution!! Laws were made to punish the guilty, not the innocent; to prevent crimes and frauds by examples of punishment, not for the purpose of pursuing with hatred and cruelty the unfortunate! By the strict Law of England, a man's body cannot be incarcerated for a simple debt incurred by misfortune!

I conclude with most earnest hopes that "A CHRISTIAN" may be seconded in his endeavours to awaken compassion in the hearts of the rich and powerful, and devise some means of relieving the poor unfortunate Debtors, let every Creditor remember that

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

Let every man who is inflicting punishment and entailing misery and wretchedness upon his Debtor, repeat the above line, and if he does not feel a desire to alleviate the sufferings he has inflicted, his heart must be callous indeed; and sooner than be that man, I would prefer remaining as I am,

Calcutta, Sept. 12, 1822. — A POOR HINDOO.

P.S. I was just going to take my letter to the Lion's month, when my master sent down the JOURNAL, and I observe that some folks are rather sore, because there are men that dare invade what they consider their own province, and complain against customs of the most arbitrary nature! I cannot, however, just now stop to notice the fume and bluster A. B. appears in, because a man has declared himself an enemy to such arbitrary customs, and which he has most clearly proved; my object is,

merely to beg the favor of A. B. to explain what he means by his P. S. commencing with the astounding "WE:" "As we are upon Gaol matters," for I have read it so often within the last hour, and Creditors, Debtors, Gaol, Gaolers, and Gaolers dance so promiscuously almost in every line, that I can make nothing of it, although I received my education at Chowringhee.

A. B. probably will not deign to throw any light upon A POOR HINDOO, and therefore he must make enquiries of those who may be able to understand what the learned A. B. means, and if he is successful in meeting any one who can comprehend him, he will write again.

A. B. seems highly pleased at the idea of "AN ENEMY," and "A CHRISTIAN," being in the same List, and he may now add to the catalogue

A POOR HINDOO.

Fund for Rewarding Seamen.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

As few Seamen can read your Correspondent's statement, regarding the humanity and hospitality of those benevolent characters that fed and protected the surviving Crew of the Brig TIGRIS, without feeling a lively interest in their behalf, I am therefore confident, were HUMANITAS merely to leave papers for Subscription on the Exchange Table, stating the sum requisite to reward such meritorious conduct, his end would be fully answered. If the Subscribers were not to give more than 5 rupees each, a sufficient sum would no doubt be soon subscribed. I would recommend an application being made to the Head of the Marine (Commodore Hayes) to undertake the furtherance and application of this subscription.

Seamen inured to danger, never hesitate to venture their lives to protect property under their charge; and in their zealous endeavours to accomplish that end, it cannot be doubted that many valuable lives are lost, while others are disabled for the remainder of their days. It is unaccountable therefore that this generous conduct should have no legal claim to reward from those whose property they had voluntarily risked their lives to save. But to damp or repress such genuine British feelings by compelling the survivors of a Shipwrecked Crew, or the survivors, and protectors of such to solicit like beggars a small pittance from the Public (when particular individuals are benefited) is unjust and bad policy.

Connecting the absence of such a legal claim, and the want of a fund to reward meritorious services, with the following resolution of the Underwriters of Calcutta, namely,—“That in all future cases of loss, the Commander and Officers of the vessel lost be required to exculpate themselves fully from any fault or neglect on the occasion, or an Investigation to be instituted in each case before a Committee, who shall be nominated for the purpose, by the Select Committee, and shall report the result to them, and that until such Investigation be submitted to, and the Committee shall be satisfied, that no such neglect or misconduct is imputable to them, Insurance shall not be granted on any vessel on board which such Commander or Officer may be subsequently employed.”—It would appear as if the Underwriters were desirous to work on the Fears of the British Seamen, instead of feeding their hopes by simply making as manifest the certainty of reward, as the certainty of a Commander or Officers being ruined is manifest, should one of the Sub-Committee of Underwriters be inimical to the person under Investigation, and who perhaps had only erred in judgement, or perhaps taken a much greater care of his life than was approved of by the gambler who loses, or of those who hold a Policy on his Life; verily, this is a very foreign kind of an equitable law.

Considering the extraordinary premium received by Underwriters, and their general liberal sentiments, I am emboldened to suggest for their consideration, the propriety of appropriating a sum for raising a Fund for rewarding those who generously adventure their lives to save and defend their property.

Your obedient Servant,

Sept. 20, 1822,

A FRIEND TO SEAMEN

Calcutta Jail.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I disclaim being the Writer of "AN ENEMY TO ARBITRARY CUSTOMS," although that Letter and mine appeared at the same time, but if A. B. had not been in such haste to condemn both together, he could have easily traced the difference. The above Writer however had sufficient cause for complaint, and A. B. has done right in giving the Public an extract from the Regulations, showing at what hours they may, or may not, see their unfortunate friends and acquaintances in confinement. My complaint, however, is not against the Gaoler, or against the Regulations, I disclaim against the principle altogether, by which Free Men in a Free State, can be taken up by an unmerciful Creditor and incarcerated for life, without any means or any prospects of ever being able to pay his debt; a more tyrannical custom seldom existed in the world, and never under civilized states. This principle too has been acted on in India for years, and is likely to continue as long as we hold possession of the country, unless others more fortunate in rank and power shall deign to notice their captivity. It may be a consolation to the captives to know, that the subject has already been brought to the notice of the Lord Chancellor, and the British House of Commons, in a Pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Legislature of Great Britain," by one divested of all authority, and who had nothing but his zeal and humanity to recommend him.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear congratulating the Prisoners generally on their good fortune, in having so humane and worthy a man to watch over them, as their present Gaoler, whom I can personally speak of, as being an excellent man, and one that relieves the miseries of those under his charge, as far as he can consistently do so with his duty.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

September 13, 1822.

A CHRISTIAN.

Proposed Library.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

From a gentleman whose *overt-acts* have so often evinced good-will to our cause, it would be unpardonable to conclude that he would, on an occasion so laudable, withhold any remarks which might tend to the furtherance of the object of this address. The writer therefore without further preface, proceeds to state, that looking over a file of old Newspapers, his attention was particularly drawn to what he considered and does still consider a most patriotic resolution of the Inhabitants at Malacca. It was proposed there, some time ago, to establish a Public Library for the benefit of the *Anglo-Chinese*, and a resident Gentleman suggested, that an advertisement should be circulated to that effect, and such as were disposed to further the intention, were to be respectfully solicited to afford their aid:—but what pleased me most was, that a place was fixed upon, where the well disposed might send their superfluous copies of Works, and a receipt regularly numbered was to be given in return, which receipt upon a subsequent advertisement or meeting, was to be produced with the Book sent, in order that the Contributors might be satisfied that their donations would eventually be devoted to the purpose for which they were given.

Now it is well known, Mr. Editor, that of the various Books we purchase, few are oftener read than *once*, and after that, they remain upon our shelves a prey for worms; would it not be a good hint to send such, or any extra copies of works which we might possess, to a public Library, "*pro bono publico*." I know that many useful suggestions are lost from want of a beginning. Suppose then we name a public place where such Donations would be thankfully received, it would at least try the public pulse on the occasion, and if an honest man can be named for receiving these Donations or Contributions, I feel no hesitation in bringing to notice, Mr. C. R. a Bookseller, who keeps a shop at

No 45, Cossitollah. He has promised to receive all Books sent for this purpose, and to grant his accountable receipt for the same.

I am, with a hope for the success of this suggestion,

Your obliged humble Servant,

Howrah, Sept. 17, 1822.

AN INDO BRITON.

Madras News.

Governor's Camp.—Letters from the Honorable the Governor's Camp announce the arrival of the Party at Vizagapatam on the 22d ultimo. We are happy to learn that the Governor and all the Gentlemen of the Party had enjoyed the best health during the tour.

Few changes in the Shipping have taken place since Friday. The H. C. S. *ASTELL* has not arrived, but as she was positively to be despatched on the 19th of May, she may be expected hourly.

The *FORBES*, from Bombay, arrived on Sunday.—*Passengers*:—C. F. Hunter, Esq. Lieutenant Munbee, Miss Munbee, Mrs. Constantine, Mrs. Roch and Child, and John Hullen.

The H. C. S. *PRINCE REGENT*, will continue her voyage immediately. A detachment of Troops for Bengal embarked on board this Vessel yesterday.

The *CLYDE* sailed for Bengal on Friday.

The *MOIRA* and *HOPE* will follow with the same destination about the end of the week.

The *RELIANCE*, Captain Pike, is taken up to convey Troops to Masulipatam.

The Duke of LANCASTER is loading for Liverpool, but will not sail so soon as was expected. She will probably be despatched about Sunday.

The *WINDSOR CASTLE* will not sail before the very end of the month.

H. M. Brig *SATELLITE*, sailed for New-South Wales on Saturday.

The *LAFFRY* is expected to arrive to-day.

Awful Military Spectacle.

There are many interesting matters, deserving of more particular attention and consideration than we can at present bestow on them, and therefore they must stand over for a future period; more particularly as there are a few local incidents, the notice of which cannot be delayed.

In the first place we must give publicity to the following interesting report of an awful Military spectacle, with which we have been favored by an obliging friend.

Quilon Travancore, Aug. 21, 1822.—We had this morning the awful sentence of a General Court Martial carried into execution on Private J. O'Brien, H. M. 80th Regiment, lately tried for Mutiny in striking his superior Officer.

The troops under the command of Col. Scott, &c. formed three sides of a square, as follows, H. M. 80th Regt. in the centre facing the East, a detachment of Artillery, 16th Light Infantry, a detachment of the 23d N. I. and the 25th N. I. Informed en potin.—At seven o'clock the prisoner was escorted from the Main Guard, dressed in a long White Robe, attended by our Military Chaplain (Mr. Jefferson) and brought to the Centre by the S. W. angle of the square, when the Sentence of his Court Martial and the Warrant for his execution were read; after which he was conducted to the right of the detachment of Artillery, whence, preceded by the Band of his Corps, playing the Dead March in Saul, and his coffin borne by four men of his Company, he passed along the three sides of the square, and on arriving at the left flank of the 25th N. I. the procession wheeled to the right, and on arriving opposite the centre of the 80th Regt. (where the firing party were already formed) halted; when the Band ceased, and the prisoner with Mr. Jefferson, continued in prayer for some time, both kneeling in rear of his coffin—a few minutes after the Clergyman had taken his leave in the most affecting manner, the awful sentence was (on a concerted signal) carried into effect.—The troops were then wheeled back into open columns of Companies, and marched past the corpse of the unfortunate man, whose conduct in prison since his sentence had been communicated to him, was penitent and exemplary in the extreme; and his fortitude, and devout resignation, this morning, was truly deserving of a better cause. The greatest possible credit is due to our much respected Military Chaplain for his unremitting attention to the wretched man, before and after his sentence became known; much is no doubt to be ascribed to him for having so far fortified the unfortunate man's mind, as to have

enabled him to have borne his fate as he did, who, although steadfast in his devotion as he was, yet did not fail in noticing with proper respect the colors of the different Corps as he passed.

Such a scene as I have described is fortunately not common in this Presidency, and were we to judge from the apparent feelings of the whole of the troops assembled this morning we should be inclined to suppose the effect would be such as almost to preclude the recurrence of a crime, that can seldom or ever be pardoned with safety in a well regulated Military body.

The excellent and novel idea of our Commander in Chief, in ordering the whole of the European Forces of this Presidency to parade on the day and time fixed for this Military execution and the Court Martial to be read; cannot we think fail in having a striking effect, and most forcibly impressing on the minds of our European force the great danger and evil-tendency of one of the greatest Military crimes a Soldier can be guilty of.—*Madras Gazette.*

Native Papers.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SUNGBAD COWMOODY.

No. XXXVIII.

In the Ghur* of the village of Choto Panroa, in the Zillah of Hooghley, reside the Anemadars,† into whose house there broke on Monday night, the 29th of Srabon, about ten, a gang of near fifty armed ruffians: they forced open the door, and having entered the house, began to fire their muskets; the reports of which were so loud, that all the villagers seemed thunderstruck on the occasion. The cries set up by the plunderers, and by those who were placed as sentinels, so much frightened the chowkedars, that they dare not approach them, which afforded them a better opportunity of making away with all the property, and retiring without any kind of molestation. The Darroogh and the Nazir of the Zillah are using every exertion to secure the ruffians, but without any success as yet.

On the night previous to this, another robbery was committed at the house of a gold-smith in Mammoodeepoor within Beneepoor, the Chowkey of the Zillah. He was plundered of all his property, but fortunately no lives were lost on the occasion. The Darroogh of Beneepoor has not yet succeeded in his endeavours to get hold of the robbers.

Extraordinary Marriage.—There are two brothers living in Sanko Mothoonpoor, in the Zillah of Nudda, one aged about forty, and the other forty-five years, who have two nephews of fourteen and twelve years of age. One of the former, whose name was Ram-ram Chocrobortee, continued a bachelor, notwithstanding all that he could do to get married. This, however, was a source of great dissatisfaction to him; and at last he succeeded, through some wicked and deceitful creature, to persuade a Brahmin of Shiam Nogar to allow an intermarriage to take place between the two families. When the Brahmin of Shyam Nogar came to see the intended bride, Chocrobortee had a married daughter of one of his neighbours brought to his house, and showed her to him. At the time appointed for the wedding, the two parties went to each other's house, and while Chocrobortee got married to a girl, the other Brahmin was unwillingly joined in marriage to Chocrobortee's nephew, who was dressed out in girl's clothes. In the bed chamber, however, the pretended bride was discovered to be a boy. There was no help for it then; but the next morning the disappointed bridegroom, with all his people, returned to his residence, where Chocrobortee was almost beat to death: and though married, he has not been permitted to bring the bride to his own house.

The above is an instance of the several cases in which the degraded Koolleen Brahmins experience much inconvenience and difficulty in getting married. When this therefore is brought to the knowledge of the virtuous and the rich, the poor Brahmins would be certainly freed from the hardships under which they now labour of such benevolent acts, one of which would be the continuing many a Brahmin family. We need not expatiate on the fruits.

Anecdote.—I shall relate the following anecdote for the improvement of persons, who blinded by worldly enjoyments, neglect the paths which are to lead them to eternal bliss:‡

In ancient times, the maid-servant of a famous Rajah, having one night prepared the bed of state (as usual), took it into her head to stretch herself upon it, in order to taste the pleasure of sleeping on such a bed, which she was in the habit of making every day. Thus determined to gratify her wish, she had scarcely laid herself down on the bed, when she fell fast asleep.

The Rajah came in at the usual hour of his going to bed, and finding her in the above state, he was much displeased, and ordered one of the warders, who had the care of the inner apartments, to arouse her

and to inflict a severe punishment upon her. This order was no sooner executed than the poor woman fell faint on the ground; and when she had a little recovered, she looked up to the Rajah with a smile. The astonished Rajah asked her reason for smiling as she did, under such violent agonies. It was a long time before she could be prevailed upon to state what had induced her to smile; and she now began with "Since the treatment I have received for my having slept in your elegant bed only for three quarters of an hour, has been so cruel, how very great must be the severity of the punishment of which you are deserving for constantly sleeping on it? These considerations have been the cause of the smile." These words from his maid-servant, created serious thoughts in the Rajah's mind, who who ever afterwards renounced all kind of worldly pleasures, and turned the bent of his heart on the acquisition of Heavenly enjoyments.

Narrow Escape.—A lad about six years of age, named Bisswo Nant, son of Ram Kristno Deb, of Mujilpoor in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, used to live at his maternal uncle's, Sumbhoo Chunder Chowdhury, in Buroo village, and attend his school, which was at the house of Dewan Nundo Koomar Bose. Bisswo Nant, as usual, went to school on Wednesday evening the 14th of Srabon, when, happening to quarrel with some of his school fellows, to which children are much addicted, he neglected his lessons, and being much vexed, was on his way homewards. In this state he was met by one Heera Goaleenee, who asked him whither he was going. Bisswo Nant answered he was returning home from the school. "Come along with me," said Heera, "to my house; I will give you a meal and some leaves to write upon." The lad followed her, in the hope of getting a meal, which was (such as she gave him) only four balls of Chira (flattened rice); and when he had done eating, he told Heera that he found himself unwell. "Well," said she, "got and sleep a little, and some time after I shall take you home." Bisswo Nant did accordingly, and the consequence was fatal to him; for Heera in the dusk of the evening took the lad, completely wrapt in sleep, in her lap, and carried him into a bush of Koonchooe at a place westward of her house, which was overspread with bamboos. It was here the inhuman creature stripped him of his clothes, bound his hands and feet, squeezed his throat, and gave him such severe blows with her foot on the belly, breast, and the ribs, as to bring him almost to the point of death. She ended this act of barbarity by snatching from his wrists two silver bangles, weighing between seven and eight Sa. Wis. and returning to her house.

The mother and grandmother of the poor lad perceiving that it was too late, sent a person of the family in search of him; on the way he met with the brother of Heera Goaleenee, who, upon being asked, said he had seen Bisswo Nant at his house in the evening, till dark, when his sister (Heera) carried him somewhere. At these words he went to Heera Goaleenee, whom he found asleep, and enquiring of her about Bisswo Nant, she said he was gone home. Shortly after the mother and grandmother, out of affection for the innocent youth, coming in search of him as far as the house of Heera Goaleenee, and all the while calling out "Bisswo Nant," "Bisswo Nant," their voices reached his ears as he lay amongst the bushes of Koonchooe in the Bans Bangan, close by. A feeble cry of the almost expiring youth was in return partly heard by the afflicted women, who desired the person that had first come out to enquire after Bisswo Nant, to go and look into the bushes on the west side, from which a feeble cry proceeded. The Chowdhury, in complying with the request, went to search among the bushes, where the pitiful object that came under his eye was the very youth, whom they were seeking, lying insensible, his hands and feet bound, his eyes overflowing with tears, and he groaning with a faint voice, the Chowdhury freed him from his bands, and with much care bearing him in his bosom, returned home with the other persons.

Upon a close examination the back of the neck was found to have been broken, and Bisswo Nant was frequently heard to have exclaimed, (only when he recovered his senses) "I beseech thee, O Heera! do not torment me. Give me my liberty." At length, when by the application of various medicines, the youth gave hopes of surviving the effects of the treatment he had received, he was made to relate all the particulars connected with the situation in which he was found. Upon this, his maternal uncle called at the house of Nundo Koomar Bose; there he repeated all the above particulars, took a peon and Chowkedar with him, and went to Heera Goaleenee, who on being seized, confessed her crime and returned the silver bangles; with these she was carried to the Thanah, where she deposed what she had already confessed.

The Darroogh has transmitted Heera Goaleenee to the Judge. We shall not however fail to take notice of the result.

Further Account of Heera.—In our last number, we gave an account of the cruel treatment which Bisswo Nant, nephew to Sumbhoo Chunder Chowdhury, of Buroo village in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, had experienced from Heera Goaleenee, a neighbour, who having brought him almost to the point of death, forcibly stripped him of the two bangles that were worn on the wrists. We now understand, that the Judge has put Heera and her brother in chains, and delivered them over to the Judge of Circuit.

We shall endeavour to furnish the public with the result,

* A place fortified all round with deep trenches, filled with water.

† Anemadar means a person who holds any lands free of rent.

‡ This is written in verse in the original.

Proposed Subscription.

Distressing Intelligence from Ireland.—Our Supplements of Friday contained a great portion of the distressing intelligence that has been received from Ireland by the recent arrivals. We are happy to find upon a more careful examination of our Papers, that the most prompt and benevolent measures had been adopted in England to relieve the immediate wants of the starving population of that unhappy Country. Upwards of £20,000 Sterling had been collected in London alone, and Subscriptions were raising in other great Towns for the same benevolent purpose.—Several vessels laden with Provisions had been despatched, and a considerable sum of Money remitted to the Magistrates to be distributed amongst the Starving Peasantry. But although the Subscriptions are boundlessly large, the distress is extensive in a far greater proportion. The Irish Papers contain some touching appeals to the Government and the affluent in England in behalf of their fellow creatures who are suffering all the horrors of pestilence and famine, and they have happily not been made in vain. We beg to call the attention of the wealthy of our fellow subjects of this country to these distressing accounts, and venture to suggest that a PUBLIC MEETING should immediately be called for the purpose of raising such a Subscription as may assist in the best work of affording relief to the distressed Population of Ireland. We are persuaded the affluent Sons of Britain in India now resident in India will prove themselves alive to the heart-piercing calls of suffering humanity—we are satisfied that on this as well as on all other occasions of a charitable nature, they will stand forward as the most liberal contributors in the holy task of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and healing the sick. The Subscription Papers daily in circulation at the Presidency for the relief of foreign Establishments and Monastic institutions incontestably prove the magnificent spirit of charity which dwells in the bosoms of our Countrymen in India. Let not our own Country then have cause to reproach us with being more indifferent to her sufferings, than we are to those of a people who have no claims either of kindred or country upon the public bounty. We entreat our readers not to fall into the too common and erroneous belief that because the scene is distant, and the objects of relief remote, their aid will be less acceptable or less efficacious.—From the nature and extent of the distresses under which our Irish Brethren labor they cannot be TEMPORARY OR EASILY RELIEVED, and there can be no doubt that a remittance made by the October Ships would prove most salutary towards the amelioration of the condition of the starving Peasantry of Ireland. But it cannot be necessary to dwell upon this heart-rending subject—the painful details of the distress contained in our Supplements of Friday must already have called into action all the sympathies and benevolent feelings of our readers. Surely Britain's Sons can require no additional stimulus when they are told that many of their Countrymen have died from "actual want, and that thousands are now prolonging a miserable existence upon the meal of oatmeal, mingled with nettles, per day!" Such was the melancholy description given in the House of Commons on the 7th of May by an eye witness, and there is ample testimony that the condition of many parts of the Country has been little better for years past. Under these circumstances, although we may incur the charge of arrogance or of wishing to dictate to the Community, we feel it our paramount duty to propose that a Public Meeting shall be immediately called for the purpose of originating a subscription to relieve the STARVING POPULATION OF THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRELAND—and we trust and hope that the Managers of our Theatres and other public amusements will not be backward in assisting in the glorious work. At present then we will leave the adoption of further measures to those whose duty it is to originate them; and we have no doubt that some of our eloquent Correspondents will do more justice to this interesting discussion, than the hurried nature of these observations will admit of our performing. We would only add that the picture of misery cannot be coloured too highly, nor can the melancholy story of distress be exaggerated beyond reality; and let it never be forgotten that with the best dispositions in Government, individual distress can only be relieved by individual exertions and charity. These alone, as has been beautifully observed, can penetrate to the receptacles of woe, to the hut, and the cabin,

"Where age and youth look all one common sorrow,
"And death like a lazy master, stands aloof,
"To wait the slow approach of famine."

Let not then the worthy heads of our Society hesitate to stand forward and endeavour to assist in the salvation of Ireland. It is no foreign land that now requires their exertions—it is the "Emerald Isle which has so often victualled our fleets, and sent forth so many of her Sons to battle, and to victory," that requires the actual means of prolonging existence.

To the promotion of the success of any measures that may be adopted in this matter, we humbly but freely tender the use of our columns and personal exertions in any way that may be thought beneficial.—*Madras Courier.*

It is impossible to refrain from joining our earnest recommendations to those of the MADRAS COURIER, on a subject that ought to interest all classes of Britons so deeply.—*Editor of the Journal.*

A Military Eclogue Founded on Fact.

Scene in Nepal—The Goorkah speaks from behind a Stockade and the Sepoy from the advanced Post in the trenches behind the Fort of Jeeluck is seen in the skies.

GOORKA.

Come all ye brave Goorkahs who live by the sword,
And sing in the praise of our valiant Lord,
Nepal never saw on her mountains before
A chief half so brave as our Cazy Ranjore!

SEPOY.

Yes, see where he sits on his throne in the skies,
And there he may well ev'ry foeman despise;
But let him come down with his men to the plain,
And Jack Sepoy will soon send him thither again.

GOORKA.

Come forward Jack Sepoy and view our stockade,
And see how you relish the Corkery* blade,
If you conquer, you'll get all our hills and our doons,†
If you fail, why then we'll get your fine pantaloons‡

SEPOY.

Oh! soon for your taunt you shall have in your pet
A full English yard of my long bayonet,
Oppression shall shriek when she hears of your fall
And peace bless the peasant of wretched Nepal;
Your stockades and your fortress will shortly I ween
Tumble down to the music of Tohy's § eighteen;
Whenever the bull dog shall open its roar
Good night to the strong hold of Cazy Ranjore!

* A Nepalese Weapon.—† Vallies.—‡ This was a true taunt in use amongst the Goorkahs.—§ An Artillery Officer.

Shipping Arrivals.

| CALCUTTA. | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--|
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left | |
| Sept. 21 | Mary Ann | British | H. Warrington | Sydney | June 24 | |
| " 21 | Hope | British | J. T. E. Flint | Gravesend | May 2 | |
| " 21 | Zelio | French | F. Rouxel | Mauritius | July 30 | |
| MADRAS. | | | | | | |
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left | |
| Aug. 28 | Colomba | British | | Palameotta | | |
| " 29 | Larkins | British | H. R. Wilkinson | London | Apr. 30 | |
| " 30 | Aram | British | J. Daniels | Bombay | Aug. 29 | |
| Sept. 1 | Forbes | British | R. A. J. Roe | Bombay | Aug. 16 | |

Shipping Departures.

| MADRAS. | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders |
| Aug. 28 | H. M. St. Satellite | British | M. J. Currie |
| " 28 | Clyde | British | T. Driver |
| Destination | | | |
| on a Cruise | | | |
| Calcutta | | | |

Passengers.

Passengers per Ship HOPE, Captain John T. Ed. Flint, from Gravesend the 2d of May, Port Louis the 1st of August, and Madras the 9th of Sept.

From London.—Mrs. Pearson; Misses Colcluhoun, Trower, Fanny Trower, Law, and Sophia Law; Captain Pearson, H. C. N. I.; Lieutenant Colonel Littlejohn, H. C. N. I.; Mr. Wheatley, Barrister; Messrs. J. H. Wheatley, Michael Holand, Barton, and Hands Comb, Cadets.—*From Madras.*—Captain Savage, H. M. 10th Lt. Dragoons.

Passengers per French Ship ZELIE, from the Mauritius.

From Mauritius.—Miss C. Betts; Mr. Michael Betts, Merchant; Mr. Henry Adams, Harbour Master's Department.

Extract from the Report of the Ship MARY ANN, Captain Henry Warrington, from Sydney, the 24th June, and Batavia, the 20th August.

"The RICHMOND, James Kay, was wrecked upon Hog Island, in Java Sea, on the 31st of July, 1822.—Crew all saved.

The DUXE OF BEDFORD. Oakes, sailed from Batavia, for Bencoolen and Calcutta, on the 19th ultimo.

The ALMORAH, Winter, from Port Jackson, was to sail from Batavia for Calcutta, on the 21st ultimo, via Singapore and Malacca."